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Office at the Fair, Administration Building, Ground Floor, Pavilion C.

SEPTEMBER, 1893. Only World's Fair Publication having a Bonafide Circulation. THIS JOURNAL GOES TO 1,500,000 MONTHLY READERS. ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1891. NO. 31.

AUTHENTIC WORLD'S FAIR HISTORY.

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... VISIT OUR EXHIBIT IN THE ...

GALLERY OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING

North End, Section D.

• • •

AFTER THE FAIR

This paper will be known as

CAMPBELLS COLUMBIAN JOURNAL.

Visitors at the Exposition Are Cordially Invited to

CALL AT OUR OFFICE

IN THE

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING,

Ground Floor, Pavilion C.

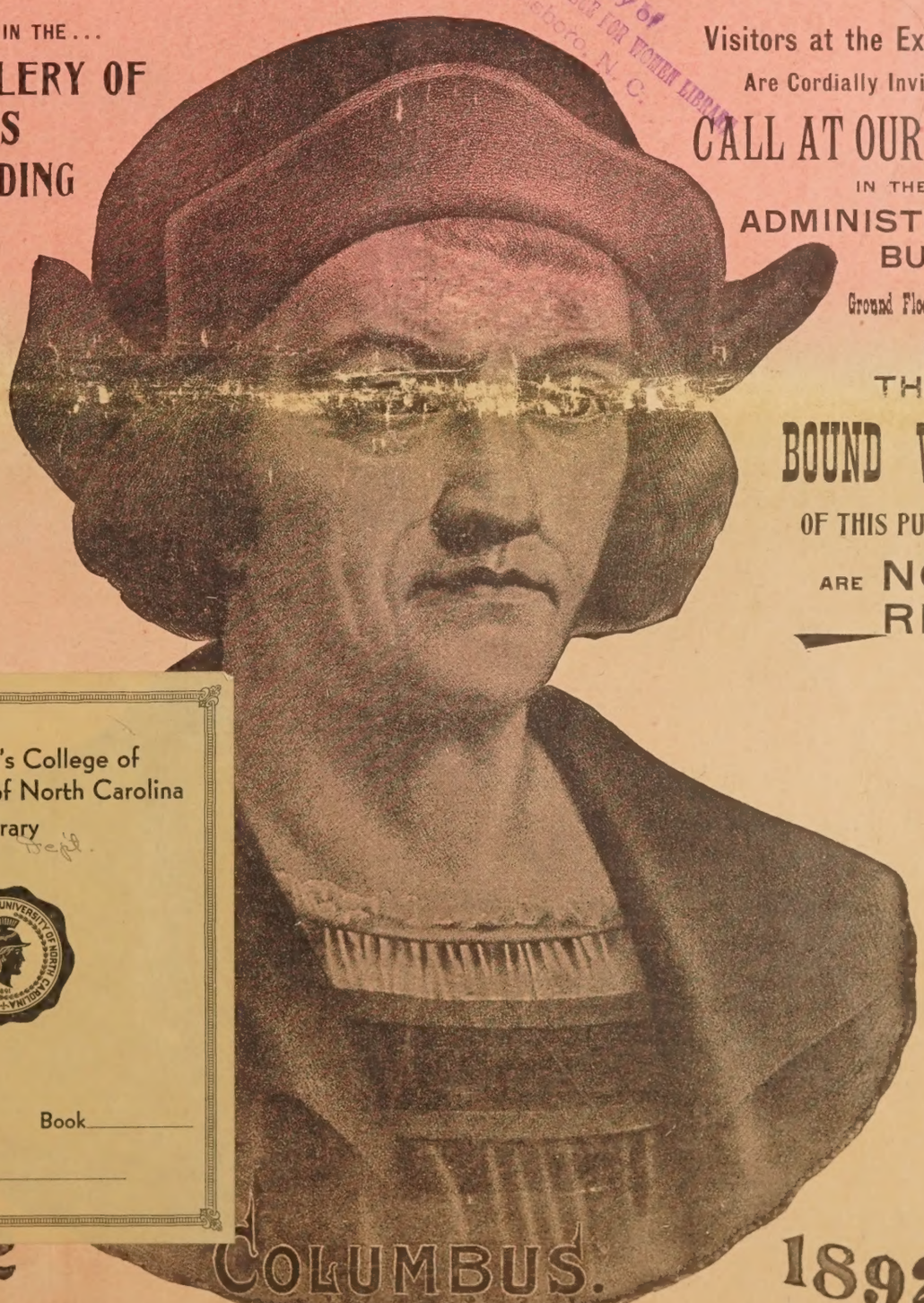
• • •

THE

BOUND VOLUMES

OF THIS PUBLICATION

ARE NOW READY.



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1492 COLUMBUS. 1892.

AUG 2 3 1948

The Execution and enterprise of **This Publication** Received the **Official Endorsement** of the **World's Columbian National Commission.** AGENTS WANTED.

THE DAVIS

COLUMBUS BUGGY CO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO,

U. S. A.

High Grade Vehicles.

See the Magnificent Exhibit at the World's Fair Transportation Building. . . .

By mentioning this paper when answering "ads." you will receive prompt attention.

CHAIN BELTING.

Detachable, Roller Steel and Spiral Chains for

Elevators and Conveyors

For Handling

Grain, Coal, Ores, Lumber, Packages, Barrels, Etc.

For Illustrated 1893 Catalogue, address

THE JEFFREY MFG. CO.,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Branches—
NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

Mention this paper when answering "ads."

Fire Proof Constructors.

Fire Proofing of Every Description Built in Any Part of America.

FIRE CLAY GOODS of all Kinds.

Hayden's Street Paving Block and Encaustic Sidewalk Tile.

.....CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.....

The DUN-PERLEY CO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Mention this paper when answering "ads."

TYPEWRITERS.

Unprejudiced advice given. All makes half-price. Shipped anywhere for examination. Exchanging a Specialty. Monthly payments. 52-page cat. free.

TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, { 31 Broadway, New York. 186 Monroe St., Chicago.

THE GENESEO

ROAD CART.

BEST

TOP AND OPEN CART ON EARTH.

RIDES AS EASY AS A BUGGY OR NO SALE. Free circulars for All.

D. F. SARGENT & SON,

GENESEO,

Henry Co., Ill.

OFFICES:
43 Maiden Lane, New York.
104 State St., Chicago, Ill.
Carew Building, Cincinnati, O.

FACTORY AND GENERAL OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, OHIO,
U. S. A.

THE COLUMBUS WATCH CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Pendant Set and Stem Wind Watches in 6, 16 and 18 Sizes.

Sole Manufacturers of .. GRUEN'S PATENT .. AUTOMATIC **PENDANT SET.**

Works without Springs, Requires no fitting and never gets out of order.

Buy No Other.

COLUMBUS MOVEMENTS

Fit the Regular

AMERICAN CASES

Gold, Silver and Gold Filled.

BUY THE COLUMBUS, THE BEST.

By mentioning this paper when answering "ads." you will receive prompt attention.

Selected for the World's Fair Cookery Exhibit.—*Miss Juliet Corson.*

(Size 14¾ inches long by 1½ inches wide.)

THE CHRISTY KNIVES.

BREAD KNIFE. Cuts hot bread same as old, any bread without crumbing.

CAKE KNIFE. Cuts cake with any kind of frosting without a break.

PARER. Cuts fruit in wafer parings. All housekeepers like them.

These knives are made of the finest of steel, beautifully finished and plated. They are sharp and remain sharp for years, and can be sharpened exactly like any other knife, only one-quarter as often.

The THREE Knives (Bread, Cake and Parer) sent to any address for **$1.00**, express paid. You can return them and get your money if you don't like them. **There are Worthless Imitations.**

CHRISTY KNIFE CO., FREEMONT, OHIO.

Men or women make $10 a day selling these knives. Write at once for territory.

Adjustable Metal Chairs

Joy to Pianists and Typewriters. Support to Back where Needed.

A. H. Andrews & Co., 215 Wabash Av. CHICAGO.

LADIES Mail 2c. stamp for sealed instructions how to enlarge your bust 5 inches, by using **"Emma" Bust Developer.** Guaranteed. 24 page illustrated catalogue for 6 cents. Address EMMA TOILET BAZAR, 124 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS. Mention this paper.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF THE

Director-General of the Exposition.

Administration Building, EXPOSITION GROUNDS. Chicago, Ill. U.S.A. FEBRUARY 14, 1893.

Mr. J. B. Campbell,
World's Columbian Exposition Illustrated,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:- I have read the WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ILLUSTRATED, with interest since its publication began, and have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence and effectiveness of its work on behalf of the exposition. I may add that we have found it very useful for distribution in the general work of promotion.

Trusting that your enterprise will be crowned with success which your energy deserves, I am,

Yours very truly,

DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Andrews A H inside front cover 2
Bridgeport Elastic Web Co 5
Bradley Fertilizer Co 5
Big Mail Co No 1 3
Columbus Buggy Co inside front cover
Columbus Watch Co "
Christy Knife Co "
Chicago Cottage Organ Co inside back cover
Caligraph inside back cover
Cosmo Buttermilk Soap 2
Cash Buyers' Union 2
C B & Q R R 3-6
Dexter Shoe Co 5
Decker Adv Bureau 6
Dall's Cloth Renovator 3
Dunfee J & Co back cover
Dewey M back cover
Davis Sewing Machine inside front cover
Dun-Perley Co inside front cover
Emma Toilet Bazaar inside front cover
Fargo C H & Co 4
Flynt O P 3
Fowler & Wells 3-6
Great Western Hotel 3
Hawley Mfg Co back cover
Hoosier Curling Fluid back cover
Hussey G B inside back cover
Hunting C 6
Harrison & Co 6
Instantaneous Water Heating Co back cover
Imperial Granum 5
Judson W L 6
Jeffrey Mfg Co inside front cover
Kingsford's Oswego Starch 5
Klein & Co inside back cover
Keith F C 6
Lawson A M 6
Lutz D back cover
Lovejoy & Co 5
Murphy John 6
Morris W G 2
McKee W J 2
Medicated Air and Drug Co 3
Monon Route 3
Meeker Dr back cover
Nat'l Mfg. & Imp. Co 2
New York Electrolysis 2
Needhams Sons 6
Orcutt Lithographing back cover
Paul Grace 6
Philadelphia School 2
Parry Mfg Co back cover
Pettibone & Co inside back cover
Pease Popular Piano 4
Photo-Tint Engraving Co 8
Rogers Bros inside b c
Renear C W & Co 5
Rambler Bicycles 5
Singer Sewing Machine 4
Sargent & Son inside front cover
Souvenir Medal Co inside back cover
Strauss Mrs E 2
Stilwell L W 6
Sawyer & Co 2
Typewriter Headquarters inside front cover
Tilden-Thurber Co 4
Vose & Son back cover
Vermont Hotel back cover
Winslow's Soothing Syrup back cover
Ware W F 6
Ward Mrs Jos 6
Wales H A 2
Woman's Co-operative Toilet Co 2
Ypsilanti Dress Stay inside back cover

WHAT THEY HAVE TO SAY:

J. B. CAMPBELL, Publisher "WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ILLUSTRATED." CHICAGO, May 19th, 1893.

Dear Sir:—Being an extensive advertiser, I take pleasure in saying that I have received a MUCH LARGER benefit from my "ad" in your Journal than any other publication I have patronized, in fact I will say more than ALL OTHERS COMBINED.

Through my "ad" in your paper, I have received orders from every state and territory on this continent and some from foreign countries. I consider your paper far ahead of any other like medium for information to the public in relation to World's Fair.

THOS. DORWIN, Manager.

FREMONT, OHIO, February 21, 1893.

MR. J. B. CAMPBELL, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: We may say that we have both written and advised in person nearly all the *leading advertising* people that we get better returns from "THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ILLUSTRATED," than any *dozen papers* or *monthlies* that we *had* an ad. in. We consider your Journal the **Most Valuable Medium for us in America.**

CHRISTY KNIFE CO. L. H. CRESS, Managing Director.

J. B. CAMPBELL, ESQ., Chicago, Ill. CHICAGO, Jan. 2, 1893.

Dear Sir:—We are very much pleased with the results from our advertisement in your paper, and we are glad to be *represented* in a publication which is *beautifully illustrated*, and one in which matters pertaining to the World's Fair are so splendidly presented to the public. Yours very truly,

C. H. FARGO & Co., Shoe Manufacturers.

"WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ILLUSTRATED." CHICAGO, Feb. 2, 1893.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find check for our advertisement. So far we are very much pleased with the results obtained through *your medium*, and consider it *one* of the *best* we advertise in. Yours very respectf'y, PROF. J. H. GILBERT, Mgr.,

NEW YORK AND LONDON ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION.

J. B. CAMPBELL, ESQ. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 2, 1893.

Dear Sir:—We take pleasure in stating that we have received many inquiries from different parts of the United States and also from Europe in answer to our advertisement in the "WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ILLUSTRATED." On account of the *extensive circulation of your publication*, we regard it as a *valuable advertising medium.* Yours truly, NORDYKE & MARMON CO.

MR. J. B. CAMPBELL. FORT WAYNE, IND., Jan. 24, 1893.

Dear Sir:—We like *your paper* as a *medium* for *advertising* our business very much, and can trace a great many sales directly to our "ad." in *your valuable paper.* With kindest regards, we remain, Yours very truly,

DIETHER & BARROWS.

THE SOUVENIR MEDAL CO.

CHICAGO, January 3, 1893.

JAMES B. CAMPBELL, Publisher, "WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ILLUSTRATED."

Dear Sir:—We are exceedingly well pleased with the result of our one insertion advertisement of Barler's Ideal Oil Heater in the October issue of your paper. We have received inquiries from all over the United States, and the sales resulting from the same have already proved profitable above the cost of the advertisement. Although some time has elapsed, we are still in daily receipt of letters on account of same, and you will hear from us again.

Very truly yours, HUETTE-BARLER MFG. CO.,

A. C. BARLER, Secy. and Treas.

MR. J. B. CAMPBELL, Chicago, Ill. CHICAGO, January 21, 1891.

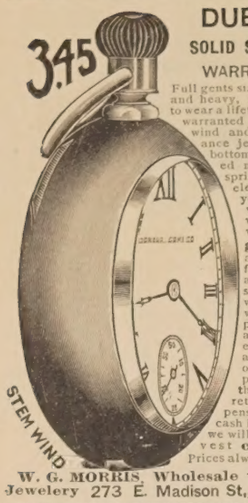
Dear Sir:—We wish to state that we made many large sales of Real Estate from our full page advertisement in your paper. We consider the "WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ILLUSTRATED" an excellent advertising medium, and take pleasure in recommending it as such. It is of such a nature that we have a permanent "ad." Respectfully, PETTIBONE & CO.

J. B. CAMPBELL, ESQ., Chicago, Ill. CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 30, 1893.

Dear Sir:—We are the extensive advertisers of the "Hoosier Curling Fluid" for ladies' toilet, and we are glad indeed to know that your Magazine is read by so many, especially ladies, throughout the country. We are frank in saying that we receive *double* the orders for our goods from nearly every State in the Union than from *any other medium of advertising.* We shall keep our space in your *valuable* Magazine during your entire publication. Our benefits so far *cannot be measured.* Each insertion is a permanent advertisement.

Yours respectfully, HOOSIER CURLING FLUID MFG. CO.,

Per E. REED, Pres.



DUEBER.

SOLID SILVERINE WARRANTED.

Full gents size, made strong and heavy, and guaranteed to wear a lifetime; movements warranted 5 years. Stem-wind and stem-set, balance jeweled top and bottom, finely tempered main and hair spring, hard enamelled dial. Send us your address and we will ship this watch by express with **written guarantee,** and allow you to fully examine it, and if you are satisfied the watch is well worth the money, pay the express agent $3.45 and express charges and it is yours; otherwise you pay nothing and the watch will be returned at our expense. If you send cash in full with order we will give a suitabel vest **chain, free.** Prices always the lowest.

W. G. MORRIS, Wholesale watches and Jewelery 273 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

ON THE FEMALE FACE.

On Men's Cheeks, above Beard Line. Moles, Warts, Blackheads, Red Nose, Enlarged Veins of the Nose. Powder Marks, Cysts, and all Facial Disfigurements or Abnormal Discolorations permanently and painlessly destroyed **without** scar or after blemish, by the ELECTRIC NEEDLE OPERATION, by the NEW YORK ELECTROLYSIS CO., 118 Masonic Temple, Chicago. FREE BOOK and all particulars mailed upon receipt of stamp. We guarantee cure without pain or injury. For further particulars call on or address

NEW YORK ELECTROLYSIS CO.,
1118 Masonic Temple, Chicago.
Hours, 9 to 4; Sundays, 10 to 1.
BOOK AND CONSULTATION FREE.

Mention this paper when answering "ads."

A TABBY CAT.

This kitty will not catch mice, neither will she bite or scratch the little ones, yet she looks so natural that the dogs mistake her for a real cat, and seem surprised that she will not run from them like other cats. This cat is printed in beautiful colors, on fine cloth, and is life size. It is sure to please the little folks who will all want one. Agents can make money selling them, the price placing them within the reach of all, and in every family one or more can be sold, as they make handsome and acceptable presents. Price 1 cat, by mail, 12 cents; 2 cats, by mail, 20 cents; 12 cats, by mail, 85 cents.

SAWYER & CO.,
P. O. Box 530 Waterville, Maine.

**** **** ** ** *
BECH ILMO PR S T U
1492—1410?2—16—146—7

Columbian 13 Medal
Showing Columbus' Lucky No. "Seven," the original one with a *double* (2 syllables). Spells "success." A pocket mascott star and souvenir, 3in 1. Size, a half-dollar; shape, 7-cornered, patented. Price 25c. Agents wanted.
W. J. McKEE, P. O. Box 343, Pittsburg, Pa.

Mention this paper when answering "ads."

—FOR—
DEAFNESS
—CAUSED BY—
SCARLET FEVER, COLDS, CATARRH, MEASLES, ETC.,

the **Sound Discs** are guaranteed to help a larger percentage of cases than all similar devices combined. The same to the ears as glasses are to the eyes.

Positively Invisible. Worn months without removal.

H. A. Wales, 605 Ashland Blk., Chicago, Ill

The Philadelphia School of Art Needlework, 1718 Chestnut Street.

Designs, both ecclesiastical and secular, executed on all fabrics. ☞ **Exhibit in Section F. 9-10, North End of Woman's building.** Articles on sale in salesroom of same building.

$30 A WEEK guaranteed ladies who write for us at home. No canvassing. Enclose stamp. Woman's Co-Operative Toilet Co. (Inc) Milwaukee, Wis

MACHINERY HALL, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893. COST, $1,200,000.

PERSONAL BEAUTY.

"All she lacks of beauty is her complexion."
This is a frequent remark and a true one.
All of a lady's beauty lies in her face.
Whatever beauty there may be in the curves and dimples of her face is marred by a poor complexion.
Do you desire to have a beautiful complexion?
If you do, use Miss Flora A. Jones' famous "BLUSH of ROSES."
Take care of your complexion.
Get a sample of "LUXURY" and a circular, free, of your druggist, or send to the proprietor, Miss Flora A. Jones, South Bend, Ind.

Mention this paper when answering "ads."

BE SURE AND SEE OUR EXHIBIT AT THE
WORLD'S FAIR.
MACHINERY HALL, Sec. 25, M-24.
Bristol's Recording Instruments and Steel Belt Lacing.
THE BRISTOLS' MFG. CO., Waterbury, Conn.
New York Branch, 121 Liberty st.

WORLD'S FAIR ALBUMS
GIVEN AWAY BY THE C. H. & D., THE WORLD'S FAIR ROUTE FROM CINCINNATI.

A magnificent Album of World's Fair views has been published by the C. H. & D., which will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, in connection with the Monon route, is the only line running Pullman perfected safety vestibuled trains with dining cars from Cincinnati to Chicago. The "Velvet" trains of the C. H. & D. are admittedly the "Fairest on Earth" and the line is a representative "World's Fair Route." For tickets, rates, etc., address any C. H. & D. agent. To get an album, send your address with 10 cents in stamps to E. O. McCormick, G. P. and T. Agent, Cincinnati, O.

LADY WANTED to prepare addresses for circulars at home and other easy office work. $25 to $30 a week guaranteed. Send stamp for our new offer. Address OPERA TOILET COMPANY, (Incorporated) SOUTH BEND, IND.

MRS. ELISE STRAUS,
1304 S. 10th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

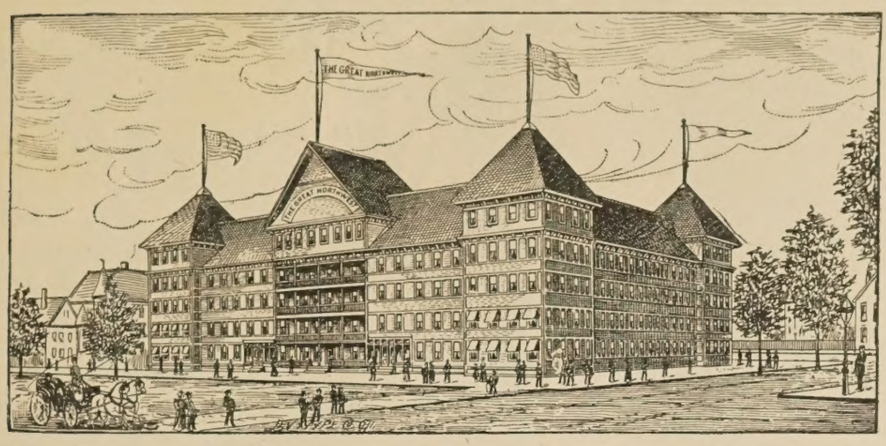
Exhibits Sweet Potato flour and products of various evaporated vegetables at World's Fair. Exhibit seen in Woman's and Agricultural building and Missouri State building.

FREE TRIAL
for ten days in your own home.
$60 Kenwood Machine for - $24.50
$50 Arlington Machine for - $20.50
Standard Singers, $9.50, $15.50, $17.50, and 27 other styles. We ship first-class machines anywhere to anyone in any quantity at wholesale prices. All attachments FREE. Latest improvements. Send for free catalogue and save money.
WE PAY THE FREIGHT. NO MONEY REQUIRED IN ADVANCE.
Address (in full) CASH BUYERS' UNION,
158-164 W. Van Buren St., Dept. 163 Chicago, Ill.

CUT THIS OUT! And send it to us with your name and address and we will send you this watch by express for examination, if you think it equal in appearance to a $25 gold watch, pay our sample price $3.50 and express charges and it is yours, mention whether you want ladies' or gents' size and order to-day as this offer will not appear again. A printed guarantee and a lovely chain with every watch. Address **Nat'onal Mfg. & Importing Co.,** 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Weightless "Gem" Beds
Piano and Typewriters' Chairs
Office Desks. Mfrs.
A. H. Andrews & Co., 215 Wabash Av. CHICAGO.

LADIES make $20 weekly writing for me at home. If convenient enclose stamp. No canvassing. **Miss Ruth Chester, South Bend, Ind.**



DO NOT BE DECEIVED! It is found, as the attendance at the Fair increases, that there are none too many Hotels, and to secure comfortable quarters you should order in advance. **Rooms will be assigned without extra cost at**

The GREAT NORTHWEST HOTEL.

This house is built after the order of a seaside hotel, with large, spacious Parlors and wide corridors, affording plenty of light and air, and has a good view of the World's Fair buildings from its large balconies. It is located at **MADISON AVE. AND 68TH STREET**—three blocks from World's Fair buildings, and one block from Illinois Central Suburban Depot at 67th street.

☞ FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, ADDRESS **W. J. McMASTER, MANAGER.**

A GREAT PIANO.

We question whether there is a piano maker in Chicago who will admit that he does not make the very best instrument on earth; but let that be as it may, the Conover piano is now a Chicago institution, and nobody will dispute that it is a first-class, high-grade instrument. Our Eastern friends will at least be compelled to admit that Chicago *does* make high-grade goods, for she has transplanted one of the pianos that has always admittedly ranked as a leader.

The Chicago Cottage Organ Company of this city, through its president, Mr. H. D. Cable, bought the entire plant (with the exceptions specified.)

In addition to this, Mr. Cable secured the services of the Messrs. Conover personally. The Chicago Cottage Organ Company has removed the plant to this city and is manufacturing the Conover Bros. pianos under the personal supervision of Mr. J. Frank Conover, who has brought the piano to such a high state of perfection. Mr. George H. Conover has charge of the wholesale department and thus, in every respect, the piano will be the same as has been made in the East—with the advantage of plenty of capital for manufacture and for investigation of possible improvements.

It is now a Chicago piano, manufactured by Chicago capital—and will be pushed forward with all the energy of successful Chicago business men, men who, in the manufacture of organs, have made of a small beginning a gigantic affair, the largest of its kind in the world.

And thus the Chicago Cottage Organ Company again demonstrates their position in the music trade. They have put themselves, in a few years' time, into history as the largest manufacturers of reed organs in the world. They are evidently looking for new worlds to conquer, and with their perfected organization now start out as manufacturers of high-grade pianos. What is their ambition? Where will they fix the limit of their output? Have they determined to also be known as the largest manufacturers of pianos in the world?

Greatest Discovery of the Nineteenth Century!

DR. TEAGUE'S
NEW REMEDY
MEDICATED AIR
For the cure of
CATARRH, ASTHMA,
and all
Pulmonary Diseases.

It has no equal for Sick and Nervous Headache. 1,000,000 people die annually from the above named diseases. Why suffer and die, when Medicated Air is guaranteed to cure you.

MEDICATED AIR AND DRUG CO.,
RICHMOND, INDIANA, U. S. A.

FLYNT WAIST or TRUE CORSET

PAT. JAN. 6, 1874. PAT. FEB. 15, 1876.

No. 1 represents a high-necked garment. No. 2 a low-necked one, which admits of being high in the back and low front. No. 3 is to illustrate our mode of adjusting the "Flynt Hose Support" each side of the hip; also, the most correct way to apply the waistbands for the drawers, under and outside petticoats and dress skirts. No. 4 shows the Flynt Extension and Nursing Waist, appreciated by mothers. No. 5, the Misses' Waist, with Hose Supports attached. No. 6 how we dress very little people. No. 7 illustrates how "the warp threads of the fabrics cross at right angles in the back," thereby insuring in every waist **the most successful Shoulder Brace ever constructed.**

It is universally indorsed by eminent physicians as the most Scientific Waist or Corset known.

THE FLYNT WAIST

is the only garment manufactured where the material of which it is made is **shrunk** before cut, the only one which in its natural construction contains a

SHOULDER BRACE

which supports the bust from the shoulders, and (so essential to large girls or women) thereby overcomes the objectionable abdominal development. The Flynt Waist, fitting superbly, permits that most desirable grace of motion possible only with perfect respiration gained by freedom from compression.

For singers, actresses, teachers, or pupils of elocution or physical exercise, for equestrians or invalids, for every girl or woman, the Flynt Waist is unequaled.

Thousands of ladies, whom we have fitted by mail satisfactorily, are constantly blessing its inventor.

☞Our "Manual," containing 48 pages of reading-matter relating to the subject of Hygienic Modes of Underdressing, **Sent Free** to any physician or lady on application to

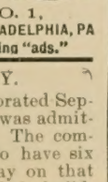
Mrs. O. P. FLYNT, 319 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Columbus Ave. Cars pass the house from all depots.

PLAYING CARDS.

You can obtain a pack of best quality playing cards by sending fifteen cents in postage to **P. S. EUSTIS**, Gen'l Pass. Agent, C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

500 Books, Etc., FREE!



SEND 10 CTS. and we PRINT your full address on **1000** (2 color) **GUMMED LABELS**, 500 postpaid to you to stick on your letters, papers, &c., and 500 postpaid to 500 agency firms, publishers and manufacturers, who will mail you 500 sample books, novelties, pictures, magazines, papers, &c., Free with your printed address on each.

G. P. CURTISS, of So. Willington, Ct., writes as follows:—"The **Free** sample books, papers, &c., I received from the 500 firms mentioned, if bought would cost me $25 to $40. Am delighted."

BIG MAIL CO. NO. 1,
Frankford and Girard Aves., PHILADELPHIA, PA
Mention this paper when answering "ads."

CALIFORNIA DAY.

California day will be celebrated September 9, the day California was admitted to the Union as a state. The commissioners have arranged to have six car loads of fruit given away on that day at the east entrance of their building. A train load of delegates from Los Angeles will be present on this occasion.

BUTTERMILK

TOILET SOAP.

Makes the face and hands as soft as velvet; whitens the skin. Has no equal for the

COMPLEXION.

Excels any 25c soap.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Over 2,000,000 Cakes sold first year.

Ask your dealer for it.

SAMPLE. FULL SIZE, 12 CTS.

¼ size fac-simile of package.

COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP CO.,
185 and 187 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FIND OUT What It Is Like Now. Send address on a postal for FREE sample copy of PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL ($1.50 a year) and list of books on Phrenology, Physiognomy, Health, Heredity, etc.
FOWLER & WELLS CO., 25 E. 21st St., New York.

DALL'S CLOTH RENOVATOR

Removes stains from Bicycle oil and all other greasy substances. Can be applied on any garment or material with perfect safety. Address CHAS. DALL, Mnfg., Newburgh, N. Y.

See Exhibit in Agricultural Building, World's Fair.

DEMAND FOR ACCOMMODATIONS

Since the great crowds have been pouring into Chicago to see the World's Fair the demand for hotel accommodations has been so great that it has been necessary to engage rooms ahead in order to be able to secure any. At least this has been the case at the Great Northwest Hotel, at the corner of Madison avenue and 67th street. This fine hotel has been filled to overflowing at all times, and as its location is so handy to the Fair grounds the guests find it one of the most convenient places to stop in the city.

As it is modeled after the style of seaside resorts, it has all the accommodations of these hostleries, and is appreciated by the public. Any visitor desiring convenience and first-class accommodations for the least money should engage rooms at this hotel at once. It is only three blocks from the entrance to the Fair grounds, and thus saves the inconvenience of street cars.

A cut of this fine structure can be seen on this page, which is an exact reproduction of the hotel.

LOW RATES BRING VISITORS.

It is generally admitted that if the Western roads were to make half fare rates from points within a radius of 300 or 400 miles of Chicago at least once or twice a week, good for four or five days only, they would more than double their business. The great bulk of the attendance at the World's Fair is to come from points near Chicago, and from these points no reduced rates have yet been made by the Western roads except for Illinois day, when people could not avail themselves of the low rate on account of the short notice given of the reduction, says the *Tribune*.

That reduced rates from short points do stimulate the business is shown by the large business the Eastern roads are doing with their half-fare excursion trains. The Lake Shore brought in at one day no less than fifty-nine car-loads of people from points on its line. The company gave notice to its agents to sell tickets from points as far east as Goshen, 112 miles from Chicago, at one fare for the round trip, every Monday and Thursday during the Fair, good for nine days from date of sale. There is no reason why the Western roads should not do as well by the public as the Eastern roads are doing.

In the matter of reduced rates for Wisconsin Day at the World's Fair, September 6, the Western Association lines have been a little more liberal than heretofore, inasmuch as they have granted a longer return limit. They have agreed to make a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points in Wisconsin, including Duluth, Minn.; tickets to be sold Tuesday, Sept. 5, and for morning trains of Sept. 6, to be good from starting point commencing date of sale, for continuous passage in each direction and for return including Sept 12.

Other reductions made by both Eastern and Western lines are increasing the crowds every day.

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Exact Reproduction of Picture made on the SINGER SEWING MACHINE.
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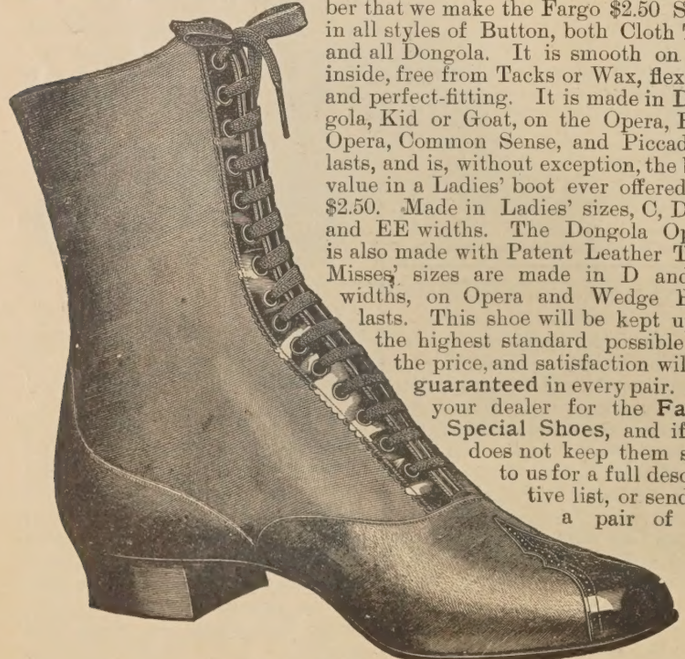
A lace shoe is more easily adjusted to the shape of the foot than any other style of shoe, and is very dressy in appearance. But remember that we make the Fargo $2.50 Shoe in all styles of Button, both Cloth Top and all Dongola. It is smooth on the inside, free from Tacks or Wax, flexible and perfect-fitting. It is made in Dongola, Kid or Goat, on the Opera, Half Opera, Common Sense, and Piccadilly lasts, and is, without exception, the best value in a Ladies' boot ever offered for $2.50. Made in Ladies' sizes, C, D, E, and EE widths. The Dongola Opera is also made with Patent Leather Tips. Misses' sizes are made in D and E widths, on Opera and Wedge Heel lasts. This shoe will be kept up to the highest standard possible for the price, and satisfaction will be **guaranteed** in every pair. Ask your dealer for the **Fargo Special Shoes**, and if he does not keep them send to us for a full descriptive list, or send for a pair of the



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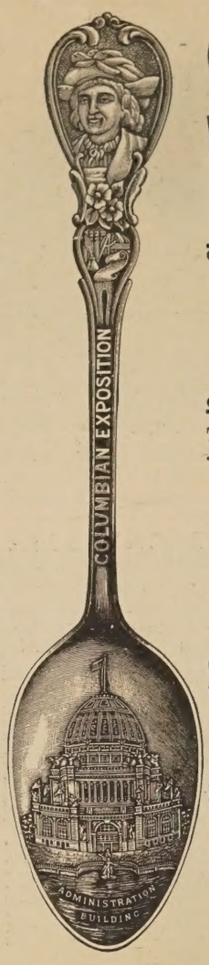

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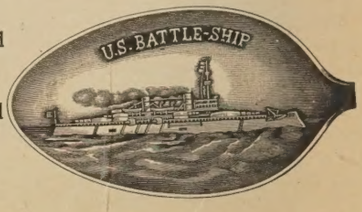

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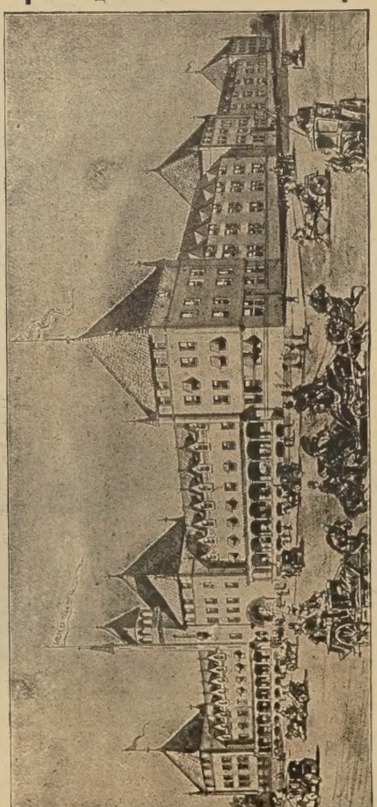

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No Hotel in Chicago as well adapted for World's Fair Visitors or large parties and societies.

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1492 WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1892

Illustrated

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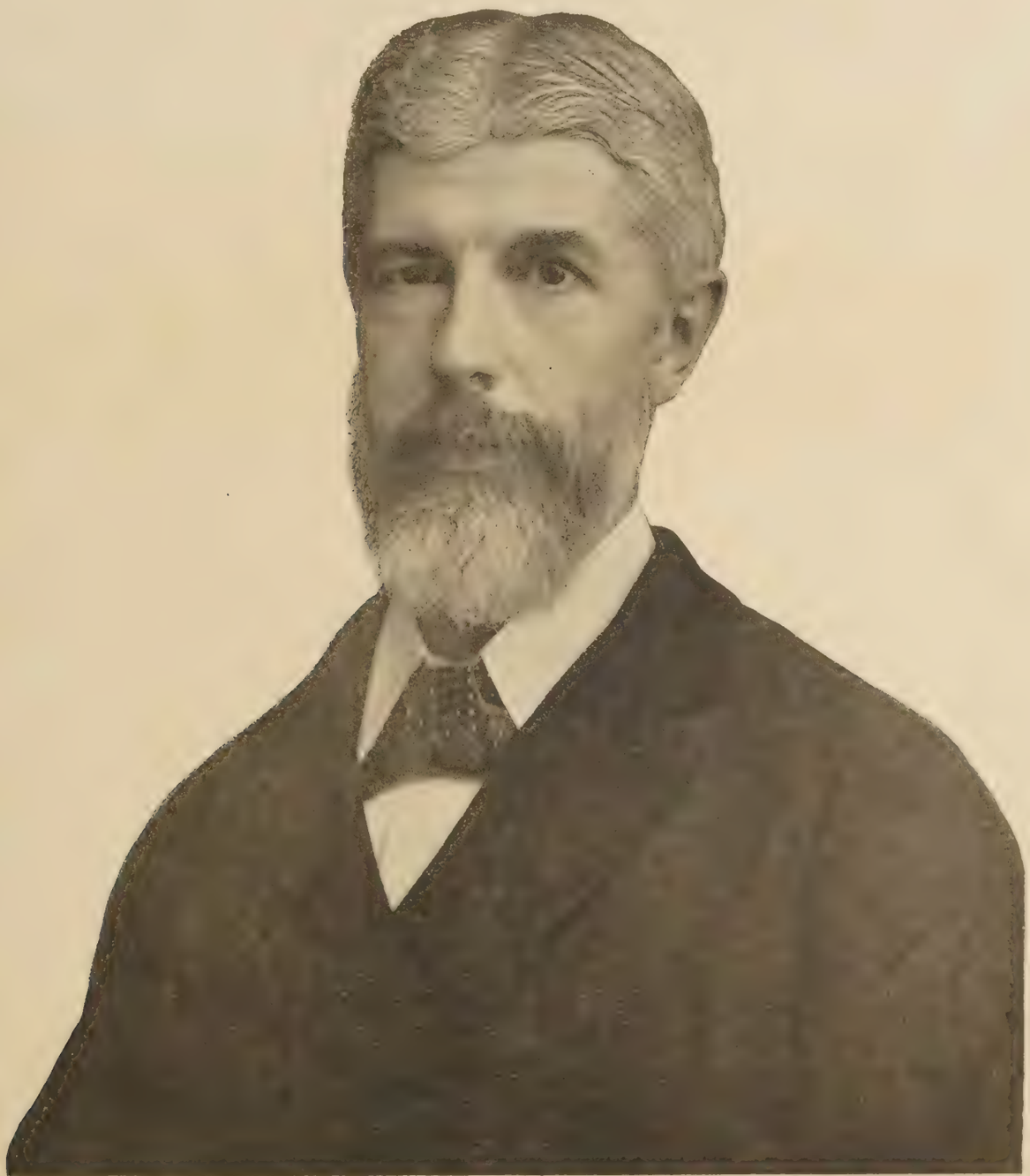

SIR HENRY TRUEMAN WOOD,

SECRETARY ROYAL BRITISH COMMISSION TO WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

[SEE PAGE 171.]

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CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1893.

CONTINUANCE OF THE EXPOSITION.

The probability that the World's Fair will not be closed October 31, but continue as an attraction and an educational institution another year, is a matter that interests our readers. We had planned from the very beginning to issue this journal every week during the continuance of the Fair. In the early days after its opening everything was delayed by a series of unfortunate circumstances, principal of which was the weather. It was then found impossible to issue weekly owing to the incompleteness of the Fair and the inability to obtain fitting illustrations.

As the Exposition advanced, a combination of circumstances has arisen to prevent us carrying out the original plan. With many of these our readers and subscribers are familiar. To those who have subscribed for the entire issue of all numbers we wish to assure them that they will receive the complete issues. With the continuance of the Fair this magazine devotes its pages to giving its best features, as usual.

The present number contains illustrations and articles of more than usual interest and merit. Six full pages, illustrative of the interior of some of the great buildings, showing the exhibits as a whole, are of unusual interest. The portrait of Sir Henry Trueman Wood is the frontispiece, while by the special permission of Her Majesty, the latest photographs of H. I. M. Queen Victoria and H. R. H. Princess Christian, with interesting articles in reference to their work, are to be found in the Woman's department.

Thousands our readers have visited the Exposition, and they have been unanimous in their expression of appreciation of the aid our journal did them in studying the many attractions. They found they could view them with intelligence, after reading our description and by keeping a mental picture of the illustrations, which they at once recognized when they saw the originals. That the complete issue bound into volumes is one of the most valuable histories of the Fair all are agreed.

We have back numbers, from the first issue, on hand at all times, and those desiring them will be accommodated at once by addressing the publisher personally.

SEPTEMBER THE MONTH TO VISIT THE FAIR.

The Exposition officials have all along made great calculations for a large crowd of visitors during August and September. August has rolled up a large attendance during the month, but nothing like what it would have done had the financial conditions been different and the attitude of the railroads more friendly toward the Fair.

With the beginning of September there should be such an influx of visitors crowding into Chicago as to tax the capacities of the railroads. Of all the months in the year September is the ideal month in which to hold any great fair or celebration. The hottest season is then over. The days, although much shorter, are a continuation of fine weather, just cool enough to be comfortable. In the country the crops are gathered in, the marketing done and money is more plentiful. All these things combine to turn the thoughts of millions, who have not yet seen the great Fair, to planning with that end in view.

The only drawback to the sight-seeing visitor who may attend the Fair during the next few weeks, is the possibility of continued wet weather. But this is barely a possibility. The autumnal equinoxial storms generally come late in the month, and they are of short duration. Chicago is noted for its beautiful autumn weather. It is Nature's choicest season. The balmy breezes from lake to land temper the atmosphere and produce a regular Italian autumn. There is ample room in the buildings to allow half a million people shelter and enough exhibits to keep them interested for days and weeks.

Another reason why September is by far the better month in which to visit the Fair is the fact that everything will be complete. To all the thousands of attractions that have charmed and amused the visitors during the months past, will be added the exhibits of new fruits, agricultural products, and live stock. These exhibits will be especially attractive and interesting to the great mass of farmers throughout the country, who will be in attendance. This being the case, those who avail themselves of the opportunity to attend during the coming month will derive more benefit from the investment than if they had come earlier in the season.

During September the Exposition officials expect to make extra exertions in the way of arranging entertaining attractions for the visitors. Besides all that can be seen in the shape of exhibits, there will be interesting special features. These will consist of electrical displays, illuminations, fireworks, racings on the lagoons by natives of all countries, exhibits of fine horses and cattle in the huge amphitheater in the stock pavilion, and many others. Everything will be done to entertain the people when they grow tired of looking at inanimate objects.

Any of our readers who have not visited the Fair as yet should postpone it no longer. Now is the time to see it in all its completeness and magnificence. Do not delay in the matter. It is a duty every American citizen owes to himself and his family, providing he has any, to see the Exposition. Never in your life will such an opportunity occur again. The present Exposition is the culmination of centuries of progress. It may be centuries in the future before such an enterprise will ever be planned, much less carried out. It certainly will not be in this age or generation, and not for generations to come. Therefore, to miss this grandest opportunity of a lifetime from any feeling of indifference or distrust as to its importance would be doing an irreparable injury to oneself.

Pack your gripsack, lay aside the cares of office, farm, and profession for a week and board the nearest train that will carry you to the great "White City by the Lake," where you may spend your time to advantage, and return home a wiser, happier and better man.

KEEP THE FAIR OPEN NEXT YEAR.

The question of keeping the Fair open next year has been seriously considered. There is no doubt in the minds of a large majority of the people in this country that it would be a sensible thing to do. There are many reasons why the Fair should be continued another year. First is the fact that it would be little short of sacrilege to tear down all those magnificent structures that now adorn Jackson Park, inside of the next three months. Some of those buildings are just completed, and stand as models of the architecture of the nineteenth century. The experience and energies of a lifetime have been centered in the design and beauty of the entire buildings and grounds, and to raze them to the ground in a few more months would be an insult to the men and women whose minds conceived and designed it all.

The second reason is the fact that, owing to the financial stringency throughout the country and the attitude of the railroads toward the Fair, not over one-quarter of the people in this country and many in Europe will not be able to attend this year. Next year these conditions will not exist and there would be such a tide flowing into Jackson Park as would tax the capacities of railroads to handle. We know it will be objected to by many who claim that exhibiters will not remain. Let those who desire to retire do so. There are thousands of exhibiters in this country today who failed to secure space this year, who would quickly avail themselves of the opportunity next year. Besides there are many exhibiters now in attendance who would remain.

What would be done with the perishable exhibits during the winter? Outside of the Horticultural and Agricultural buildings there are very few perishable exhibits at the Fair. What there are could be very easily cared for, either by placing them in a separate building containing steam pipes or enlarging the greenhouses to hold them. It is hardly possible that Chicago will again see so severe winter weather as that of last year, an open winter being rather the rule here, and not an exception.

From a financial standpoint it would be advisable. The Exposition company now has everything in the way of buildings complete. These buildings, with proper care and attention could be made to stand the ravages of wind and weather, in fact they did during the past severe winter. The only expenses entailed would be the actual running expenses. The income would nearly all be clear gain.

The directors of the Exposition owe it to Chicago and to themselves to prolong the period of such a vast enterprise, the like of which has never been seen and never will again in this or any other generation to come. Then why not continue it through another year, and give everybody a chance to see it, besides aiding in securing the benefits and results to the world for which the great Fair was originally planned and has been so successfully carried out?

Keep the Fair open another year.

THE WORLD'S FAIR AT NIGHT.

However grand, complete and astonishing the World's Fair may appear to the public by daylight, it is at night that it can be seen in all its splendor and magnificence. The visitor has roamed about the grounds and buildings all day. He has seen many curious and wonderful things from all climes and countries. As night comes on he finds himself in the Court Honor. He is tired and weary. His head and eyes ache from the long day's sight-seeing He notices seats scattered about the court east of the Administration building, nearly all of which are filled with tired people like himself.

It is six o'clock and the chimes on the Machinery Hall are just sending forth their music. He listens in surprise and delight, as those great bells ring forth some familiar anthem or popular air. The great MacMonnies' fountain is tossing and shooting streams and sprays of water here and there. He is soon among the admiring crowds around this attraction. Tired nature asserts itself and he determines to sit down and rest his weary limbs. The sun sinks behind the Administration building; twilight hovers for a brief period over the "White City." Just as the shades of night are settling down he hears strains of music. He has wondered why so many people were sitting there in such expectant attitudes. Now it is explained. They were awaiting the concert just begun by one of the Exposition bands in the beautiful pavilion.

As he sits listening to the charming music, the surroundings and the air seem suddenly lit up as by a great fire. Gazing around him in astonishment he beholds a sight the like of which he never imagined could be possible. The great dome of the Administration building is a blaze of light from thousands of electric lights. The Agricultural building, the Machinery Hall, the Electricity building and all the beautiful columns and balustrades surrounding the water court are covered with lights. The picture entrances him. Suddenly a great white stream of light seems to shoot over the buildings. Looking about him to find the cause he sees the powerful search-light on the Manufacture building, which throws its rays first one place and then another.

Before he has time to recover from his astonishment at these sights and sounds, he hears a chorus of "oh's" and "ah's" from the thousands sitting around him. Looking for the cause a sight bursts upon his vision that causes him to rub his eyes to see if he is not dreaming. Shooting up into the air on both sides of the court to a distance of over a hundred feet are streams of what looks like fire. These must be the great electric fountains that he has read so much about. While he gazes at the sight in speechless wonder the streams suddenly assume a greenish tint, then lavender, followed by blue and yellow and orange. He has read the Araban Nights tales, but this realization is far beyond the dreams of the author of those stories.

While he is still gazing at the fountain displays, he is startled by a sudden report as if a cannon had been fired. The next instant the air over the lake east of the Manufactures building is filled with a shower of fiery rockets, bursting in midair, and sending forth a great mass of vari-colored fire. For the next hour he sits in open-mouthed admiration and wonder at the grand display of fireworks, the beautiful fountains diverting his attention at times, while the soft strains of music are wafted out from the pavilion.

But this is not all. He wanders nearer the fountains. The sheet of water within the court is covered with gondolas, and electric and steam launches. They are lit by fanciful colored lights, and as they glide silently and swiftly around the court, filled with happy, joyous people, visions of a similiar scene flashes before him. Where was it? Oh, yes, it was in Venice. Only the scene here is more entrancing than any he ever saw in sunny Italy.

It is growing late and he decides to return to his hotel. A brilliantly lighted building attracts his attention. He enters. It is the Electricity building. Again he is filled with wonder, admiration and astonishment at the effects produced by this wonderful agent. Passing out at the north end of the building he is soon mingling with a great crowd of people who are wandering among the plants and flowers on Wooded Island. Thousands of tiny lights peep out from among the plants and shrubbery at every point, looking like so many fire-flies. Chinese lanterns, hung in rows and suspended from lines are to be seen in all parts of the Island. Surely this is Elysium itself. He wanders along half dazed by the varied and enchanting sights he has seen and soon finds himself passing from the "White City."

He is only awakened from his dream by the cries of hackmen, street-vendors, and the clang of the cable train. But he goes away with the thought that, although the great Fair may be interesting and entertaining by daylight, it is at night when it can be seen in all its glory and magnificence.

Gentle reader, such is a brief summary of what you and every one else, who visits the Fair at night, can see and enjoy on almost any night in the week.

PERMANENT BUILDINGS AT THE FAIR.

"What a pity that all these magnificent buildings must be torn down" is the expression one hears upon every side from visitors at the World's Fair, as they gaze with admiration on the splendid structures that adorn the grounds. This naturally brings up the query: Are they all to be torn down? The legislature of Illinois passed a bill at its last session authorizing the South Park commissioners to purchase the Fine Arts palace and keep it as a permanent institution and attraction in the park after the Fair is over.

This may be objected to by some, owing to the fact that Chicago has a new art palace on the Lake Front. An art museum in Jackson Park could in no way conflict with the art palace down town. There is ample room in Chicago for both. The preservation of the Palace of Fine Arts in Jackson Park, which could be made into a great Columbian museum, would be a fitting memorial of the Exposition.

Should the building be made a permanent attraction for the park, all the fine groups of statuary on and in the different buildings, and on the grounds could be removed to this building. Besides these there is no doubt but what a great many of the works of art now on exhibition in the building would be left there permanently, either as gifts or loans. As some of the finest works of art to be seen in the art palace on the Lake Front are loans from some of Chicago's most wealthy and art-loving citizens, the same generosity would soon fill the Columbian museum in Jackson Park.

The building and its attractions could be made self-supporting to a certain degree. The same plan by which the art rooms have been conducted could be adopted in managing the Columbian museum. This is to give the public free access one or two days in the week, and a small admittance fee to be charged the other days. Besides this quite an income would be derived from the sale of catalogues to visitors.

That such an institution should be permanently established on the site of the Exposition, all will agree. That this institution should contain a great many of the best art features of the Fair, there can be no question. That it would receive contributions from many of the best artists, artisans, sculptors and exhibiters at the Exposition, there can be no doubt. It is only a question of making the building a permanent museum, the attractions will be added to it in due time. Early in August Director General Davis, President Higinbotham and Director Scott were appointed a committee to look after the establishing of a permanent museum and to take charge of gifts made by exhibiters and artists at the Fair. With those energetic gentlemen at the head of the enterprise such an institution ought to be assured.

What a memorial of the great Exposition such a museum will be! Years hence, when the memory of the event has faded from the minds of a large majority of the people who attended it, this splendid monument will serve as a reminder of the greatest exposition the world ever witnessed.

EXTEND THE EXPOSITION TO 1894.

The leading journals throughout the country are awakening to the idea of keeping the Exposition open until 1894. Speaking on this subject the Philadelphia *Press* says, among other things: "With some of the smaller buildings removed and which, though necessary now, mar the appearance of the principal ones, Jackson Park would become a Mecca next year. Besides it would be almost sacrilege, and certainly a monstrous waste, to destroy so quickly buildings that are so admittedly beautiful and costly."

Everybody who has seen those wonderful buildings composing the great "White City" will agree with the above. There are a number of superfluous buildings. These could be razed to the ground thus giving more space for landscape work. To tear down the temples devoted to the arts, the manufactures, the mechanics, the sciences, horticulture and agriculture before every man, woman and child in this broad land had been given an opportunity of seeing them would be a wanton destruction. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that "the splendid achievement of American enterprise should be seen and studied by the millions instead of the thousands who have been able to get there. Let us have the Fair long enough to give everybody a chance to see it."

The American people will only be fairly awakened to the magnitude and importance of the Fair by the time the order must go forth to demolish all these beautiful columns, arches, balustrades, friezes, groups of statuary and a thousand and one master-pieces of artist and artisan. It will then be too late. The extension into 1894 will give the millions, who have not the opportunity this year, a chance to see it next year, when the condition of the country will be far more prosperous.

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ADMINISTRATION WORK.

Many changes have been made in the Administration department at the Fair during the past few weeks. The necessity of curtailing expenses resulted in the consolidation of useless committees and departments, so that now just the number of people actually required to conduct the affairs of the Exposition are holding positions. The cutting down of all unnecessary passes the first of August has resulted in a larger return to the Fair.

A change in the musical department caused by the resignation of Prof. Thomas, director of music for the Exposition, has been followed by an increase of popular music in all parts of the grounds, a feature appreciated by the public. Gilmore's band has been one of the musical attractions during the month, besides the Cincinnati, Leisangs, and the Exhibiters' bands, all assisting in the entertainment of the thousands of visitors.

The reproduction of the Treasury in souvenir half dollars in the center of the rotunda of the Administration building is an attractive feature and is daily admired by thousands. The reproduction of the Washington monument under the clock tower in the Manufactures building in the same coins also attracts much attention.

The juries of awards in the different departments have been at work some time, and will soon complete their labor, which has been a gigantic task.

VIEW IN COURT OF HONOR LOOKING WEST FROM PERYSTILE. STATUE OF LIBERTY IN FOREGROUND. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING IN DISTANCE.

ILLUMINATION AT THE FAIR.

The pyrotechnic features of the Fair have been varied and interesting. One of the most enchanting sights to be seen in Jackson Park is the illumination of buildings and grounds and the playing of the electric fountains in the Court of Honor. When the thousands of electric lights flash out in the darkness the scene is beyond the power of depiction. The great Administration building can be seen many miles away when its dome is a brilliant mass of light from the flambeaus and electric lights.

When the two electric fountains throw their many colored rainbows and sprays of sparkling water into the air there arises an exclamation of wonder and delight from thousands of visitors who gather about the court to admire this wonderful exhibit. The huge searchlight on Manufactures building lends added beauty to the scene and surroundings when its searching rays are thrown upon the fountains.

The illumination of Wooded Island by hundreds of Chinese lanterns and thousands of little vari-colored lamps, placed in every conceivable position among the plants and flowers make a picture that can never be effaced from the memory. The music by the great Columbian chorus of twelve hundred voices given in open air, adds to the attractiveness of the illumination.

The displays of fireworks have been the best ever seen in this city and still continue to be one of the great evening attractions and are admired by thousands.

ON MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

Some changes have been made in certain entertaining features on Midway plaisance. Complaints were sent in to Director General Davis that some of the dances given in the Algerian and Persian theatres were not conducive to morality. The result of investigations has been the elimination of everything that has any tendencies toward indecency or vulgarity. This is as it should be.

VIEW OF PLAZA EAST OF GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

U. S. LIFE-SAVING EXHIBIT.

The exhibit made by the U. S. Life-Saving department on the lake front east of the Government building is one that attracts much attention. Two or three days each week the corps of men stationed at this exhibit give a public exhibition of the work of this department. An impromptu ship mast is fastened to a pile driven in the ground out several rods from the shore of the lake. One of the exhibitions consists in taking a life line to the supposed ship in distress, fastening it to the mast and then rescuing the passengers by means of a life-preserver used as a carrier which runs on the cable attached to the ship and anchored at the shore.

Another exhibit shows the celerity with which the men can launch the life-boat, put out in the storm and reach the distressed ship. Also how easily they can capsize and right the life-boat. So realistic is their work that when they gave their first exhibition, many people supposed that the poor fellows had actually capsized and were in imminent danger of drowning, and rushed frantically along the shore appealing to those present to save them. The workings of this department are of much interest to those who are unfortunate or fortunate enough not to live on the seashore or by the side of our great lakes.

OUTSIDE ATTRACTIONS.

Among the several million people who have already visited the Fair are hundreds of thousands who admired the external beauty of the Exposition grounds and buildings, equally as much as they did the exhibits in the buildings. The artistic arrangement of the grounds and landscape work in Jackson Park, and the wonderful creations in architecture shown by the great palaces are sufficient to attract every visitor who has been or may be at the Fair, regardless of what may be found in the buildings.

Everywhere is to be seen some artistic and attractive feature outside of the buildings. It may be in that triumph of the landscape garderer and floriculturist, the wonderful Wooded Island. It may be in that massive and colossal structure whose roof covers forty-four acres, the great Manufactures and Liberal Arts building. It may be in the inland lakes and lagoons, covered with fowls and gondolas and electric barges. It may be in the Court of Honor, guarded at one end by the great fountains and the other by the Statue of Liberty, while on either side arise stately edifices that outshine the greatest temples of ancient Greece or Rome. It may be all these, and yet there are many more that help to make the visitor pause in wonder and admiration at every step.

Go where you will in any part of the grounds, look at the buildings from any point of observation, and the harmonizing effect is just the same. There seems to be no discord in the architectural features anywhere. Such beauty and attractiveness are admired by the many visitors, who look on with wonder and amazement.

VIEW LOOKING NORTH FROM TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

IN THE U. S. BUILDING.

The popularity of the exhibit made by the Government in its building is shown by the great throng of visitors to be seen in the building from early morning until it is closed at night. There can be found something of interest to everybody. The artist, the mechanic, the student, the farmer, in fact every trade and profession can find much that will benefit them.

The section of the mastodon tree seen in the center of the building is visited by thousands every day, and many are the expressions of wonder at its colossal size. The exhibit made by the Smithsonian Institute is not equalled in any building on the grounds. It needs to be seen to be appreciated. An exhibit of coral specimens in the fisheries department is very beautiful.

VIEW OF WOODED ISLAND FROM NORTH END OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

PROF. DYCHE'S EXHIBIT OF NORTH AMERICAN MAMMALS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The exhibit of mounted animals in the Kansas State building is considered by thousands of people to be the most interesting show on the grounds. It has, from the very first day of the Fair, attracted large crowds of enthusiastic admirers.

The exhibit occupies an annex 88x66 feet, built on the north side of Kansas State building. The mounted specimens—105 whole animals and 20 large heads—were not only prepared by Mr. Dyche in his laboratory of anatomy and zoology at the university, but most of them and scores of others were captured by him in the mountains and plains of the West and Northwest. The animals represented are: Virginia or common deer, mule deer, moose, Woodland caribou or reindeer, American elk or wapiti, Rocky Mountain sheep, Rocky Mountain goats, American antelope or prong buck, buffaloes, mountain lions (pumas, panthers, painters or cougar—all the same animal), large grey or timber wolves, coyote wolves, different species of foxes, including a most handsome and valuable silver gray fox, wolverines, fishers, lynxes, wild cats, ocelots or tiger cats, bears, jack-rabbits, prairie dogs, etc.

The exhibit is arranged after the fashion of a panorama. An artificial ground-work, twenty feet high in places, has been modeled out of papier mache and made to represent as far as possible the natural habitat of each species of animal. For the moose group a swamp has been worked out, for the mountain goats and sheep rocky crags have been built up. A buffalo grass plain has been constructed for such species as the bison, antelope, jack-rabbit, and prairie dog. The effect is agreeably strengthened and made more realistic by a panorama painting which extends the woodlands, mountains and plains as far as the eyes care to look.

The method used by Mr. Dyche in mounting these animals is most unique and interesting. As it would take an illustrated article in itself to show the details of the process we will only hint at it here. A statue is built for each animal upon a framework of wood and iron, bolted together. Mr. Dyche goes at the work of building a statue in much the same fashion as a sculptor would. In order to facilitate work and to keep the statues as light as possible they are usually made hollow. On the outside of the frame-work wood fiber—excelsior—is wound and sewed on until the animal's body is represented in rough outline. Of course it is necessary for the operator to understand the anatomical proportions of the animal he is reproducing. Pages of field notes, measurements, drawings, sketches and photographs of animals both living and dead, are resorted to. The statue just finished in the rough is now modeled in clay and made to assume all the delicate outlines and anatomical proportions of the original body. The skin which has been shaved down to an even thickness all over and which has been in tan liquor all the way from three months to a year is now placed on the completed statue. It is sewed up and days or even weeks are spent in working out the characteristic outlines of the animal's anatomy.

The true and life-like appearance of the animals as they stand in their respective groups continually excites the admiration and wonder of visitors. They seem to be living, winking and breathing creatures, and one is disappointed that they do not move about. The scene embraces as much of the natural habitat of the animals as the limited space of five or six thousand feet allows. The rocks, large trees and logs in the exhibit have been modeled out of papier mache and are perfect imitations.

It is impossible to give a detailed description of all the different groups. The most interesting is the moose group, numbering seven animals. Near by is another group of two bulls engaged in a desperate battle. Equally as interesting is two monstrous lions quarreling over the dead body of a deer. Another group contains the finest specimen of buffalo in existence. The elk group, headed by a magnificent bull, which was killed by Mr. Dyche in 1890, in Colorado, is one of the finest in the exhibit. On one of the rocky crags in the background is a group of ten Rocky Mountain sheep. Another crag contains a group of seven white Rocky Mountain goats. A lioness just emerging from a rocky cavern with her two kittens on their first hunt makes an attractive group. Another group consisting of a female panther placidly watching the antics of three of her offspring, is admired by every one. The exhibit of foxes, wolves, coyotes and other smaller animals is equally as interesting and attractive as the larger ones.

PHOTOGRAPH OF SOUTH SECTION OF PROF. DYCHE'S ANIMAL EXHIBIT IN KANSAS BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

THE ELECTRICAL EXHIBIT.

The visitor wandering around the Electricity building during the day, unless he was especially interested in dynamos and electrical machinery and appliances, might not find much to interest him, unless it was the exhibit made by the Bell Telephone Company, showing how the great system of telephone work is done at the central office.

At night, however, should he happen to visit the building he will see a display that fills him with admiration and amazement. The General Electric company, the Westinghouse Electric company, the Edison Electric company, the Western Electric company, and dozens of others have displays that are marvels. In the center of the building rises a huge tower. Strung along the sides are hundreds of electric lights, arranged in various colored globes. A current of electricity starts from the bottom of the tower and as it passes up it produces a beautiful effect by aid of the different colored globes.

Another exhibit that attracts crowds of people is a column from which radiates four arms, running in different directions, two of them terminating with large glass balls, and the other two with smaller globes. The current of electricity runs up the column, passing through the different colored lamps, then out on each arm where it terminates in the balls and globes, the balls being constantly moving in a circular motion. After changing color several times the current returns by some mysterious course and the same effect is again produced.

Over the south entrance the Westinghouse company has a picture of Columbus and its name, with other handsome designs, all of which are outlined by incandescent lamps. The effect produced is beautiful.

Other firms have equally as interesting displays in different parts of the building, the whole giving an appearance of fairy land by the myriads of ever-changing and glistening light.

IN FLORIDA'S BUILDING.

The reproduction of the old Spanish Fort at St. Augustine, Florida, makes a very interesting state building for Florida. The building stands in the north end of the grounds and is surrounded by a grove of tropical trees and plants. From the outside the building has a forbidding appearance, the guns of the old fort frowning down on visitors. On the interior is found a fine exhibit. This exhibit is arranged around a circular court in which are tropical plants, and consists of the natural products of the state, including oranges and lemons, cotton, rice and the products of cane. Rice and cane products are given more attention in the state than any other.

A fine showing is made of grasses and plants. Exhibits of souvenirs made from coral, alligator teeth and other curiosities are to be seen on every hand. A department devoted to dispensing information in regard to lands and the advantages of the state for farming and fruit raising is a feature of the exhibit. An exhibit is also made in the Agricultural building, but the one formerly in the Horticultural building was removed the first of August.

THINGS OF INTEREST.

Some of the most interesting things to be seen at the Fair are to be found south of the Agricultural building. In this part of the grounds is the Cliff Dwellers, the Forestry building, the Indian School, the Hide and Leather exhibit, the Krupp Gun exhibit, the Anthropological building, the Dairy exhibit, the Saw Mill exhibit, the Wind Mill exhibit, the Convent of La Rabida, several whisky distilling exhibits, besides the Spanish Caravels, Whaling boat and many other very interesting things.

For some reason the visitor seems to have the impression that all the interesting exhibits are to be found in and around the lagoons and on the Midway Plaisance. A whole day could be well spent in the Anthropological building, where are to be found articles so ancient that no record of them can be given. Mummies can be seen here that are as old as history itself, while relics are on exhibit from every country in the world. The exhibit of woods in the Forestry building are well worth a careful inspection by every person attending the Fair. They show the timber resources of all countries in a comprehensive manner and the specimens are polished to the highest perfection. The hide and leather exhibit can not fail but interest everybody that wears shoes or gloves, as this industry is a broad one.

All the other exhibits in that part of the grounds are equally as interesting and instructive and should be seen by every one who visits the Fair

PHOTOGRAPH OF NORTH SECTION OF PROF. DYCHE'S ANIMAL EXHIBIT IN KANSAS BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE INTERIOR OF MACHINERY HALL, LOOKING WEST, SHOWING A SECTION OF THE GERMAN EXHIBIT.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE COURT OF HONOR, LOOKING EAST FROM ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, SHOWING THE MACMONNIES' FOUNTAIN IN ACTION.

A MECHANICAL WONDER.

"Have you taken a ride on the Ferris Wheel?" This question is asked many thousand times a day by many thousands of people who visit the World's Fair. It has become the general impression of everybody who attends the Fair that a visitor who does not take a ride on the Ferris Wheel has missed one of the greatest opportunities of his life. One of the first questions asked by the great multitude that daily gather around this wonderful piece of mechanism, and admire its beauty, immensity, and the ease and smoothness with which it revolves, is who is the man that invented this wonder of the nineteenth century, by the side of which the Eiffel Tower pales into insignificance. We will endeavor to answer that question by giving a brief sketch of the life of the inventor, Mr. George Washington Gale Ferris.

Mr. Ferris was born at Galesburg, Illinois, February 14, 1859. He was educated at the California Military Academy, Oakland, Cal., where he graduated as a Captain, afterwards entering Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., where he graduated in 1881, having pursued entirely an engineering course and obtaining the degree of C. E. After graduating from Troy Polytechnic, he spent some time in New York city as assistant engineer, doing office work in connection with the proposed railroad from Cincinnati to Baltimore. He was afterwards assistant chief engineer in charge of location of the above road, beginning work at Charleston, W. Va., and following the line up the Elk river and over the Allegheny Mountains.

Early in 1883 Mr. Ferris took a position with the Louisville Bridge and Iron Co., of Louisville, Ky., where he remained until the construction of the Henderson Bridge across the Ohio river at Henderson, Ky., was begun, when he was appointed assistant engineer, having supervision of the sinking and concreting of the pneumatic caissons under that bridge. Since that time Mr. Ferris has been actively engaged in the construction of great bridges in all sections of the country. In 1883 he established the metallurgical firm in Pittsburg, under the name of G. W. G. Ferris & Co., which has been very successful. In 1888 he established, in connection with the Metallurgical Institute, a branch known as Ferris, Kaufman & Co. This firm has also been very successful.

When work was begun on the World's Fair, the question of constructing something to represent American engineering came up. Mr. Ferris at once began planning the mechanical wonder now to be seen on Midway Plaisance. The history of his labor, discouragements, disappointments and final success would fill volumes. Sufficient to say that he did not obtain the concession from the Exposition officials until December, 28, 1892. With indomitable will, perseverance and energy, the great structure was completed and ready for business in less than six months from that time, the inauguration ceremonies taking place June 21, 1893.

The wheel is composed of two wheels of the same size, connected and held together with rods and struts, which, however, do not approach closer than twenty feet to the periphery. Each wheel has for its outline a curved, hollow, square iron beam, 25½ x 19 inches. At a distance of 40 feet within this circle is another circle of a lighter beam. These beams are called crowns, and are connected and held together by an elaborate truss-work. Within this smaller circle there are no beams, and at a distance there appears to be nothing. But at the center of the great wheel is an immense iron axle, 32 inches thick and 45 feet in length. Each of the twin wheels, where the axle passes through it, is provided with a large iron hub, 16 feet in diameter. Between these hubs and the inner "crowns" there are no connections except spoke rods, 2½ inches in diameter, arranged in pairs, 13 feet apart at the crown connection. At a distance they look like mere spider webs, and the wheel seems to be dangerously devoid of substantial support.

The explanation of this is that the Ferris Wheel—at least inside the smaller crowns—is constituted on the principle of a bicycle wheel. The lower half is suspended from the axle by the spoke rods running downward, and the upper half of the wheel is supported by the lower half. All the spoke rods running from the axle north, when it is in any given position, might be removed, and the wheel would be as solid as it would be with them. The only difference is that the Ferris Wheel hangs by its axle, while a bicycle wheel rests on the ground, and the weight is applied downward on the axle.

The thirty-six carriages of the great wheel are hung on its periphery at equal intervals. Each car is twenty-seven feet long, thirteen feet wide, and nine feet high. It has a heavy frame of iron, but is covered externally with wood. It has a door and five broad plate glass windows on each side. It contains forty revolving chairs, made of wire and screwed to the floor.

The wheel, with its cars and passengers, weighs about 1,200 tons, and therefore needs something substantial to hold it up. Its axis is supported, therefore, on two skeleton iron towers, pyramidal in form, one at each end of it. They are 40 x 50 feet at the bottom and 6 feet square at top, and about 140 feet high, the side next to the wheel being perpendicular, and the other sides slanting. Each tower has four great feet, and each foot rests on an underground foundation 20x20x20 feet. Cross bars of steel are laid at the bottom of the concrete, and the feet of the tower are connected with and bolted to them with iron rods.

The success of the wheel was demonstrated from the very start. The day following the opening ceremonies it carried 8,000 people, and this average was kept up steadily until the middle of July when it showed a marked increase, and through August the receipts have been much larger. Those who go up in the wheel, paying their fifty cents, come down declaring that they would not take ten dollars for their experience, and go away to their friends inducing them to pay a visit, and all become, after their ride a walking advertisement of the wheel.

The World's Fair will undoubtedly reap a very large income from the receipts of the wheel, although the concession in one respect, was very favorable to the inventor, viz. that the first cost of the wheel should be allowed to be deducted first from the gross receipts, without any tax whatever being levied by the Exposition company. The first cost was $325,000, which is at this time entirely paid back to the stockholders, and a large revenue of fifty per cent. of the gross receipts is now being paid to the World's Fair.

A great many people have refrained from riding on the wheel out of a feeling of timidity. That the great structure is absolutely safe was demonstrated during the severe storm here in July, when the wind blew with a velocity of over 100 miles an hour. At that time Mr. Ferris rode to the highest part of the wheel, while the wind was blowing its fiercest. When he came to the earth again he claimed that hardly a tremor of the wheel was noticeable, although, of course, the car swayed more or less on its pinion.

It has been tested to its utmost capacity hundreds of times, every car being filled to the limit. The great engine and machinery that drives the wheel is perfect, and should any accident ever occur to this engine, a duplicate of it stands ready to take up the work at once. At night it is made doubly attractive by thousands of electric lights that are arranged in and around the wheel, making it look like two great circles of fire.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE FERRIS WHEEL ON MIDWAY PLAISANCE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

SIR HENRY TRUEMAN WOOD.

[See Frontispiece.]

Among the leading men representing foreign countries at the World's Fair, is Sir Henry Trueman Wood, Secretary of the Royal British Commission, whose portrait adorns the first page of the present issue of this journal.

His career as a man of his day dates from 1879, when he received the appointment of Secretary to the Society of Arts in succession to the late Mr. P. Le Neve Foster, and a more energetic representative that distinguished corporation has never had. In wealth, usefulness, and public repute it has grown exceedingly since Sir Henry became its executive officer.

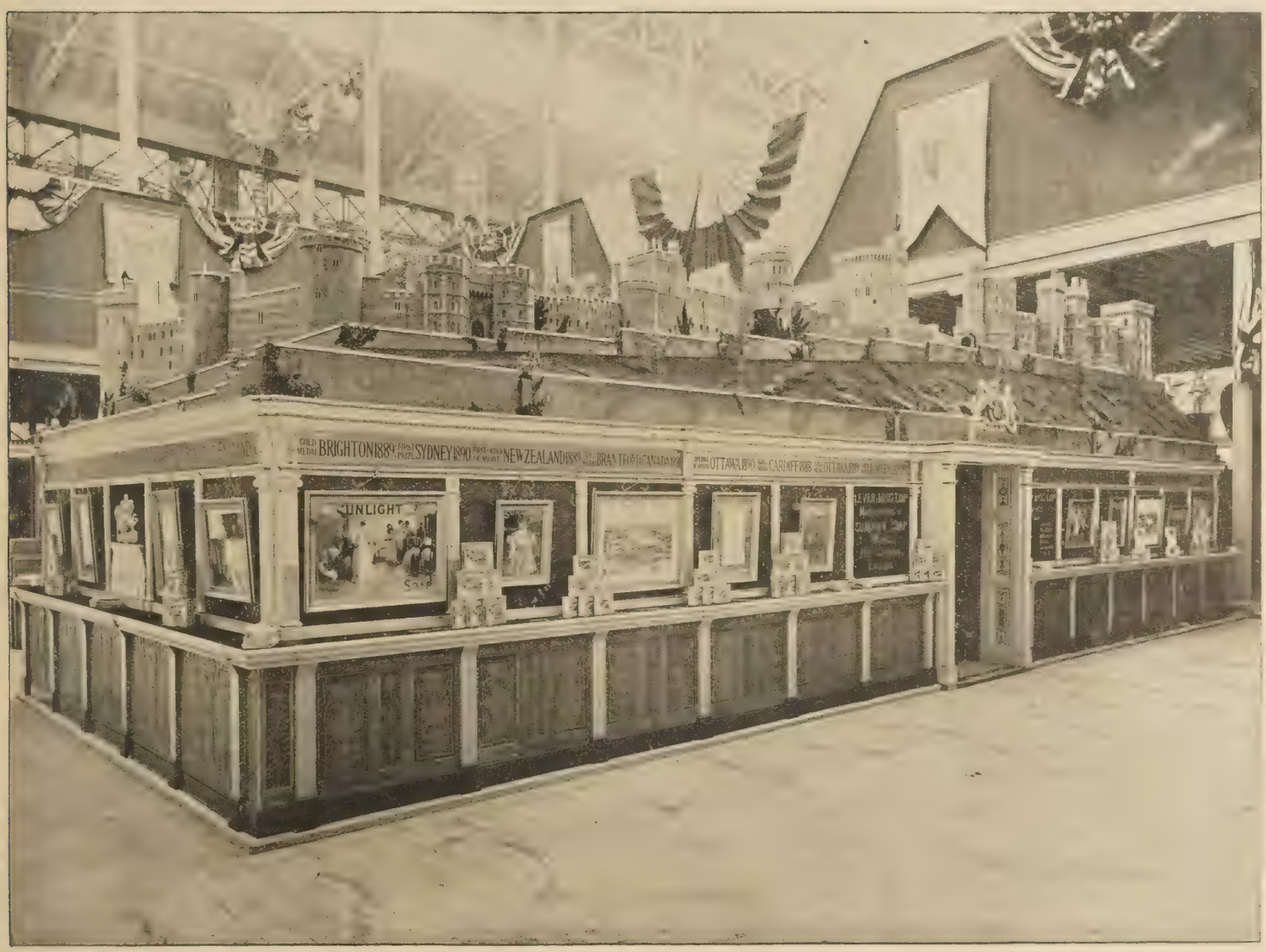
The Health Exhibition of 1883 brought Sir Henry somewhat prominently to the fore; the Inventions Exhibition, two years later, increased his reputation as an organizer and director of large resource, unfailing energy, and considerable power of initiation; but it was the Paris Exhibition of 1889 which showed his real capacity for this kind of work. The refusal of the British Government to give any official recognition to the exhibition—France's celebration of the centenary of the Revolution—forced the Society of Arts and its Secretary Wood into a position for which they were both well suited. Sir Henry Wood, acting with his friend Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen and others, induced Lord Mayor De Keyser to form a Mansion House committee for the organization of a British section at the Exposition. At first the difficulties were very great. It was the time when the influence of General Boulanger was at its greatest height, and the general feeling in this country was that Paris was much more likely to see a revolution than an exhibition in 1889. Funds were wanting. There was no Government grant, and nobody thought it was possible to make a foreign section of an international exhibition self-supporting.

Sir Henry, however, believed it could be done. His committee supported him, and a scheme was devised for obtaining the necessary funds among the exhibiters. Things quieted down a bit in Paris. Exhibiters crowded in till all available space was more than filled, and in the event a sum of 30,000*l.* was raised and expended. The result was a triumph for the British section, and it was won without the aid of a Royal Commission, without the prestige of Royal patronage. As the executive officer of the enterprise, by whom the whole admistrative work was carried out, Mr. Wood was created an officer of the Legion of Honor by the French Government and received the honor of knighthood at the hands of his own Sovereign.

Sir Henry springs from a respectable Devonshire family, which has produced some men of mark: The late Lord Chancellor Hatherley; Mr. Western Wood, sometime M. P. for the City of London; and General Sir Evelyn Wood, at present Commmander-in-Chief at Aldershot, for example. His father, Mr. W. Burton Persse Wood, was a nephew of the celebrated Sir Matthew Wood, Queen Caroline's supporter, who was twice Lord Mayor of London, and its representative in Parliament.

Sir Henry, who was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, is an enthusiastic amateur of science, an excellent photographer, a Freemason of some renown, and the author of several books. As he will not complete his forty-seventh year until November next, it may fairly be exclaimed for him that he has made the most of his time in the public service.

When the World's Fair was decided upon Sir Henry Wood was appointed Secretary of the Royal Commission, since which time he has devoted his time and abilities to furthering the success of the English section at the Fair. Since Sir Henry came to Chicago he has made a host of friends among the representatives of all nations, by his genial manners, enterprise and progressiveness. He is untiring in his work of promoting Great Britain's interest at theFair.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SUNLIGHT SOAP EXHIBIT, BRITISH SECTION MANUFACTURES BUILDING, WITH A MINIATURE REPRODUCTION OF THE FAMOUS WINDSOR CASTLE.

SUNLIGHT SOAP EXHIBIT.

The exhibit made by the Sunlight Soap Company in the British section of the Manufactures building attracts much attention. This soap is one of the greatest cleaners in the world, and has larger sales than any other made, the demand in Great Britain alone being far beyond the supply. An interesting part of the exhibit is a reproduction of the celebrated Windsor Castle, in England, which adorns the upper part of the pavilion in which the exhibit is made. This little miniature of the home of England's queen is a work of art and is admired by thousands of visitors every day. A general idea of its enormous size and beauty may be obtained from this little model.

IOWA'S CORN EXHIBIT.

That Iowa is the king of all corn states is demonstrated by the exhibit she makes in Agricultural building, and also in her own state building. Corn enters into every part and particle of the construction of her pavilion in the Agricultural building. Standing among other state pavilions Iowa attracts the eye of the visitor at once by its unique and picturesque designs. The decorations made of this grain in the state building are something wonderful, especially the artistic designs and effects. The visitor who fails to see both features of this great corn state's exhibit will miss a fine sight.

Intermixed with corn are many varieties of grains, as this state can also raise as fine wheat, oats and barley as any state in the union. A beautiful pagoda adorns the interior of the pavilion in Agricultural building, the corn and grain decorations being unusually handsome and artistic.

A FINE PIECE OF WORK.

Over the main entrance at the north end of the Agricultural building is a beautiful piece of work made entirely of corn and grains. It covers the whole side of the building above the gallery. The design is artistic, and the effects produced by the arrangement of different colored corn are wonderful. The four historical dates of the country, 1492, 1776, 1876 and 1892, are reproduced in corn and stand out in bold relief. The whole makes an attractive picture and shows what can be done in decorating with one of our greatest products when in the hands of artists.

ENTERTAINING FEATURES IN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

However beautiful and attractive an exhibit may be, or how much it may be admired by the great throng of visitors, all this attractiveness loses interest to a majority when an announcement is made that at an exhibit near by certain refreshments are being served free to the public. There is a simultaneous rush to partake. This is especially true and noticeable in the Agricultural building. In the galleries of this building are a large number of exhibits made by baking powder firms, pickle manufacturers, chocolate companies, catsups, soups, jellies and many others. At all of these booths the public is invited to partake of a sample of the particular brand of goods they desire to advertise. The visitors as a general thing never hesitate to partake.

In this building there are over twenty different exhibiters that entertain the visitors in this manner. Of course this is not done without expecting some returns. The attendants importune visitors to purchase of the things exhibited or leave orders for future delivery. The returns to the exhibiters in many cases amply repay them for their outlay besides assisting in advertising their goods.

ARIZONA, OKLAHOMA AND NEW MEXICO.

New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona combined in the erection of a building at the Fair. Located in the north end of the grounds, directly opposite the Florida state building, their headquarters occupies a conspicuous place.

In the department devoted to New Mexico is a very fine exhibit of Indian relics, ancient pottery and stone images. This territory also has interesting exhibits in the Horticultural, Mining, Agricultural and Manufactures and Liberal Arts building.

Oklahoma has no exhibit in her department, the rooms being used as headquarters for visitors from that section. In the southeast section of Agricultural building it has a fine exhibit of its products.

In the Arizona department is a large reception room containing many exhibits of Indian work and other relics. A fine exhibit can be seen from this territory in the Mining building and the Forestry building, besides the exhibit of petrified woods in the north end of Manufactures building. These woods, which are polished to a high degree, are well worth seeing.

PHOTOGRAPH OF IOWA'S CORN PAVILION IN THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

MINNESOTA IN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

Minnesota, that great state in the northwest from which millions of bushels of wheat have been sent to all parts of the world, and which contains two of the largest flouring mills in this or any other country, makes a conspicuous showing in the Agricultural building. In the erection of its pavilion the state has made use of its greatest product,—wheat. But in making wheat the most prominent feature of its exhibit, the state does not forget that other grains must come in for their share of the credit.

Next to being one of the leading wheat-producing states in the union, it produces immense quantities of flax, oats, barley, corn and grasses.

PHOTOGRAPH OF MINNESOTA'S PAVILION IN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

Over thirty different varieties of grains and grasses are shown in a handsome pagoda, erected on the inside of the pavilion. Beside the fine exhibit of cereals, the showing made by the State Experimental Farm of bugs and insects, is one of the finest at the Fair, and is the admiration of all naturalists who may be fortunate enough to see them.

WOMAN'S WORK IN MINNESOTA BUILDING.

Women have been unusually active and alert in the Minnesota State building. They have furnished several rooms most artistically and elegantly. Much has been funished them by leading firms in Minneapolis who have responded to personal solicitation. The reception room is large and commodious and the walls and ceiling are decorated to match and harmonize with the solid mahogany furniture and rich carpets. The freize was designed by Mrs. E. H. Center, of Minneapolis. The handsome stained glass window in this room is the design of Mrs. Weston, of Duluth. One of the most interesting objects in this building is the mantel made of pipestone in the reading room and donated by the ladies of Pipestone county. These quarries are worked by the Indians and are the only pipestone quarries in the world.

The mantel is carved to represent Indian implements of both peace and war, and has in the center a raised book lettered "The Song of Hiawatha;" a border of inlaid pipestone of different shades of color completes this beautiful mantel. The hearth is made of polished jasper. Above the mantel hangs a large glass case filled with ornaments made from the pipestone by James Austin, of Pipestone City.

The Indian girls at the Morris school have contributed a large case of fine and artistic needle-work, embroidery, crotchet and knitting, etching, drawing and painting. Above this case hangs a number of cards containing the autographs of the girls, which registers both their adopted and Indian names. These girls are from ten to fifteen years of age.

Six little girls each six year old have made a mantel portier from the shells they picked up on the shores of Lake Minnetonka.

A large and interesting exhibit of work done by the young Indians at the Industrial school in Becker county is noticed and was obtained through the kindness and interest of Mrs. Julia West, of Detroit City, Minnesota; the display consists of mats, rugs, baskets, silk curtains, etc.

A handsome carved case contains an assortment of work done by the inmates of the Insane Asylum at St. Peter, Minnesota. This work is quite elaborate and shows care and attention. The idea of displaying this work at the World's Fair was presented by Mrs. W. V. Tomlinson, wife of the resident physician at the asylum and the purpose was carried out by the King's Daughters. This work will be sold for the benefit of the patients and those who did the work.

A beautiful statue of "Hiawatha" is noticed The purchase of this was made by the children of the state by penny contributions. More than 300 children have handed in their little mite. After the Exposition closes this statue will be cast in bronze and placed in the Hiawatha park at Minneapolis.

The freize in the gentleman's reception is the design of Mrs. Whitford, of Hastings, while the freize in the reading room is the work of Miss Rickey, of Minneapolis. During the months of June and July Mrs. L. P. Hunt and Mrs. A. A. White presided as hostesses and they cordially welcomed all women who visited their building.

MR. J J. QUELCH.
SPECIAL COMMISSIONER FOR BRITISH GUIANA.

THE LAND OF EL DORADO.

A glance at the exhibit of British Guiana in the north-western corner of Agricultural building where a composite collection is shown of the agricultural, timber and gold resources of this interesting, but little known country, can not fail to recall the romantic tales of the "Gilded King," and the venturous undertakings of the early South American explorers. Sir Walter Raleigh staked his head, and lost it, on the successful search for the treasures of El Dorado; and it is noteworthy that to-day, some hundreds of years after, it is being proved that the richness of the gold deposits of Guiana may fitly be compared to the treasures so earnestly, but so fruitlessly, sought after by that remarkably gifted but equally ill-fated warrior.

British Guiana, by her gold exhibit, presents her credentials to the capitalists of the world. The advances made in her placer workings during the nine years of work, as illustrated by the series of gilt models of her annual production on exhibition, and the undoubted richness of her quartz veins, shown as well by the collection of ores exhibited as by the remarkable recent development of quartz mining in the colony, are well deserving of attention, the more especially at the present time, when the sources of the gold supply are serious items for consideration.

Hidden away in vast recesses of primeval forests, and guarded for the most part by rapids and cataracts in the rivers which impede and render navigation dangerous, the gold regions of this British colony in South America have remained for years almost entirely unexplored and undeveloped, awaiting the spread of the iron lines with which industry now surmounts all difficulties of transportation.

Starting with an output of 250 ounces in 1884, the gold industry had reached an export status of 11,906 ounces in 1887, while in 1892 the amount totalled 129,615 ounces, or more than ten times the output reached five years previously.

Surprising as these figures are, the real conditions are still more so when the various disadvantages are considered under which such results have been obtained. Owing to the dense forest that covers nearly the whole auriferous region, prospecting presents a much more laborious and difficult undertaking than in the more commonly known gold producing countries, and the full benefit of expert knowledge is thus much less available owing to the limited observation that can be made for general surveys. The difficulty of navigation is also a serious disadvantage, since an enormous amount of time is wasted, with consequent increased expenditure, in surmounting the various rapids and cataracts that cross the rivers; while the long journeys by water, and by slow means of traveling, add further to the loss in returns. The insufficiency and quality of the labor supply still further hampers the development of the rising industry.

With increased facilities for transportation, such as would be afforded by a suitable system of railway communication, largely increased returns would be obtained, and new fields that are now practically untouched owing to their distance from the coast would be opened out for prospection. The great forests of valuable primeval timber that cover the face of the country would in this way be brought within reach, while the extensive interior savannah lands, specially adapted to stock-raising, and adjoining the great stock farms of Brazil, would be made subservient to the purposes of mankind.

To wealthy capitalists, able to operate on a large scale, a profitable field of investment is here offered, since not only would the command of the gold and timber industries be thus obtained, and the development of great stock raising and agricultural industries on the interior savannahs inaugurated, but there would be opened out a new and speedy outlet for the produce from the great central tracts of Brazil and South America generally, thus bringing them many days closer to the northern markets of the world.

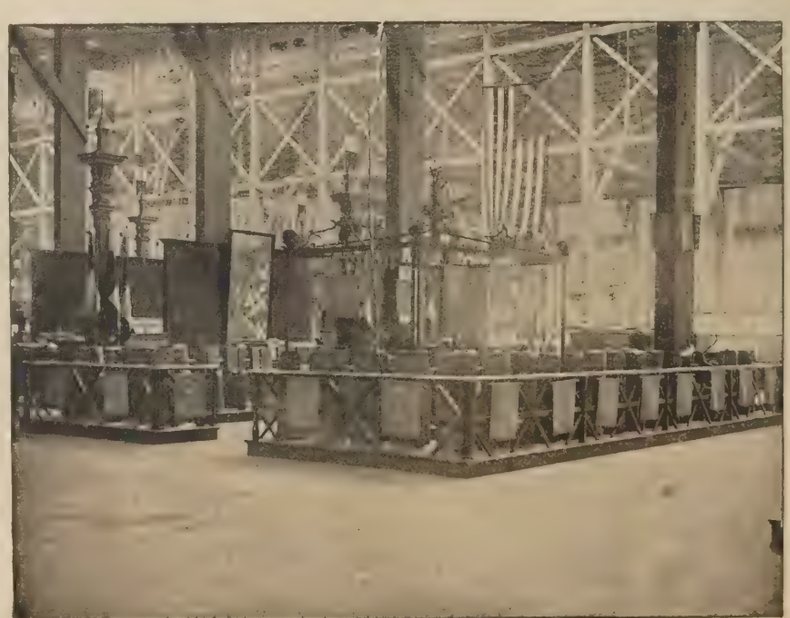
Such a railway system would inaugurate a new era of prosperity and make British Guiana absolutely in fact, as well as in name, the "Land of El Dorado."

MR. J. J. QUELCH.

Mr. J. J. Quelch, Special Commissioner appointed by the Government of British Guiana for the World's Columbian Exposition, is well known in scientific circles, he being the author of the volume on "Reef-corals" in the important series issued by the Lords' Commissioners of the Treasury, on the "Scientific Results of the Deep Sea Survey" by H. M. S. Challenger.

Educated at New College, Eastbourne, and University College, London, Mr. Quelch graduated in science at the University of London, with special honors throughout his course, and by the breadth of his scientific training has thoroughly fitted himself for the many-sided position which he now occupies. Formerly lecturer on Natural Sciences at New College, Eastbourne, and then successively assistant and demonstrator in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology to University College, London, (1881–2) and Zoological assistant on the science staff of the British Museum, (Civil Service of England 1882–6) he was appointed curator in charge of the British Guiana Museum in 1886, which position he still holds.

In 1887 Mr. Quelch was appointed editor of *Timehri*, the scientific journal of Guiana, and to this, as well as to various other journals and papers, he has contributed numerous articles of technical and general scientific interest. Mr. Quelch is a Bachelor of Science of the University of London and an honorary corresponding member of the Zoological Society, of London.



CONNECTICUT'S EXHIBIT OF WOODS IN FORESTRY BUILDING.

EXHIBIT OF VOIGT BREWERY COMPANY.

One of the handsomest little exhibits in Agricultural building at the Exposition is that of the E. W. Voigt Brewery Company of Detroit, Michigan. Although not so large as some of the other brewer's exhibits, it is very attractive. Mr. Voigt spent several thousand dollars in the arrangement and completion of the exhibit, the decorations being in gold and silver.

The pavilion stands in the center of the brewery exhibit in the west gallery of the Agricultural building and is very conspicuous, owing to its artistic arrangement and the quality, rather than the quantity, of the exhibit made. In making their exhibit at the Exposition the Voigt Brewery Company preferred to devote more attention to making it attractive and at the same time show by comparison with other exhibits made the superiority of their own. In this they have been very successful, as their exhibit attracts the attention of the visitor at once by its business-like simplicity. The Voigt Brewery Company being so well known in all parts of the country it required no gaudy advertising, in the way of an exhibit, the name in itself being sufficient.

The little pavilion contains three of his well-known brands, "Rheingold Export," "Worzburger" and "Madura." These brands of beer are known all over the country for their excellent qualities, agencies being established in all the larger cities to supply the trade.

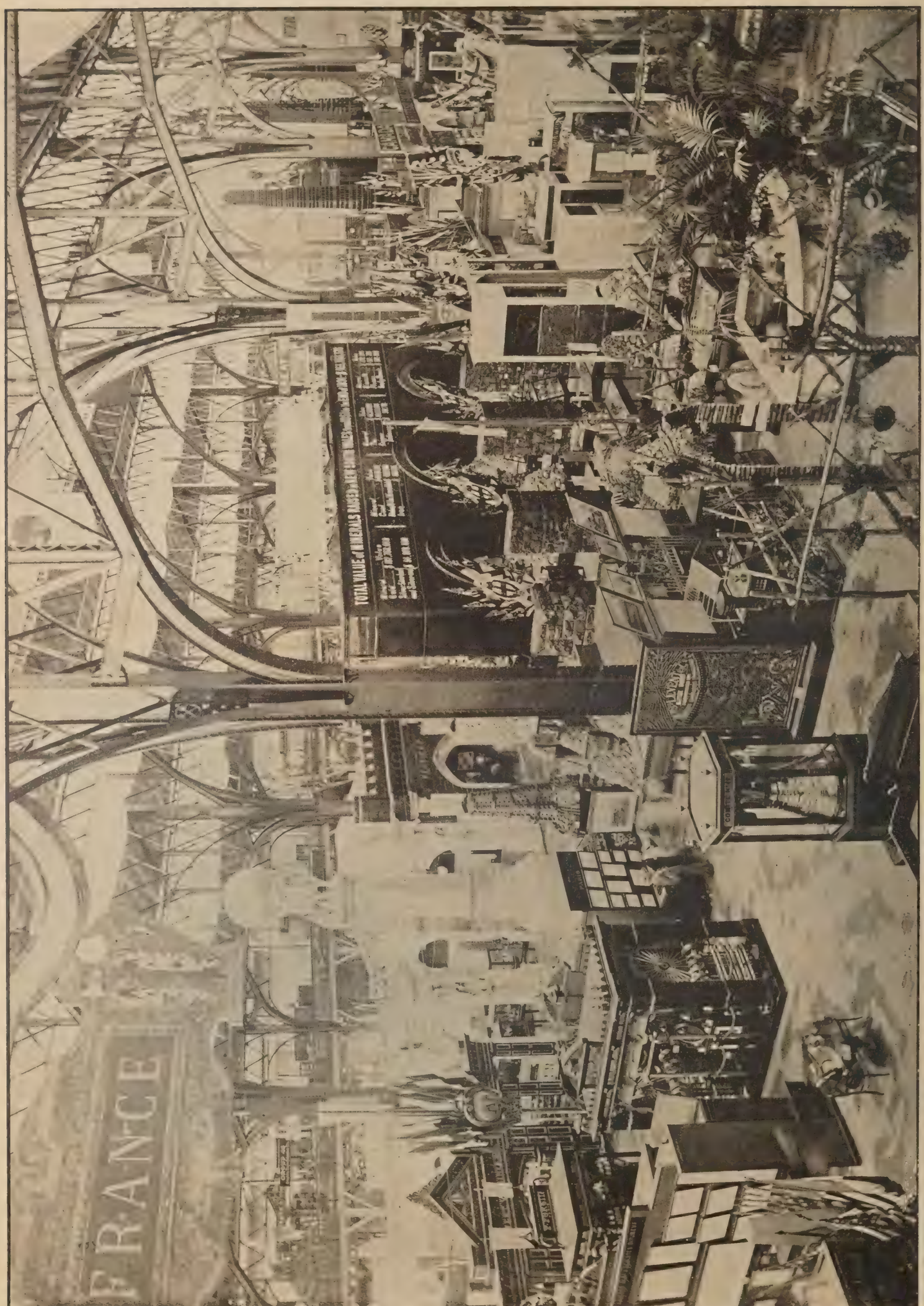
E. W. VOIGT BREWING COMPANY'S EXHIBIT IN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

The Voigt Brewery Company is one of the oldest in the western country, having been established by Mr. C. W. Voigt in 1866, and has been in possession of the present owner, Mr. E. W. Voigt, since 1871. The brewery has a yearly capacity of 250,000 barrels and employs a large force of men. The machinery is all run by electric motors. A 75-ton machine is used in the cold storage vaults. The capacity of the mash tub is 350 barrels.

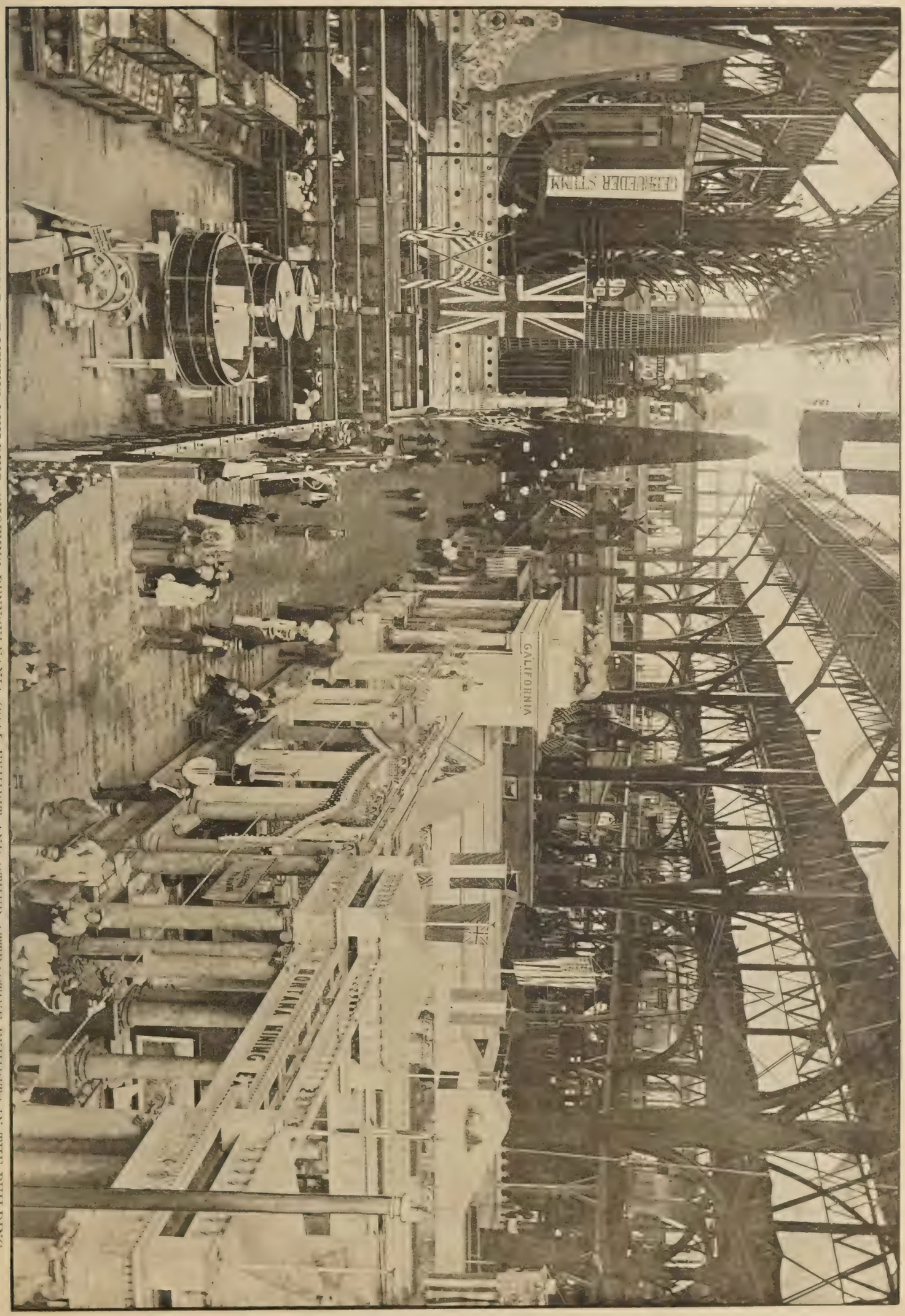
Beneath the ground floor of this establishment are three large cold storage vaults, having a capacity of 20,000 barrels, and 180 tanks each with a capacity of 280 barrels. In the bottling department is a filling machine capable of handling thirty-five barrels a day. The tubs and tanks in the bottling department are made from the California redwood, this being the only brewery in the country using this valuable wood for that purpose.

The superintendent of this immense establishment, Mr. Henry Zimmerman, takes pride in explaining to visitors the process of making some of the finest brands of beer in the country, and how pure and unadulterated they are made by using only the choicest materials. The exhibit at the Fair occupies a conspicuous place among those made by other firms.

EXHIBITERS' BAND PHOTOGRAPHED IN THE EXHIBIT OF WORLDS COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ILLUSTRATED, MANUFACTURES BUILDING



PHOTOGRAPH OF INTERIOR OF MINING BUILDING, SHOWING THE ARRANGEMENT OF EXHIBITS FROM NEW SOUTH WALES AND OTHER COUNTRIES.



PHOTOGRAPH OF INTERIOR OF MINING BUILDING, SHOWING PENNSYLVANIA COAL EXHIBIT AND OTHER ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITS IN THE BUILDING.

H. I. M. QUEEN VICTORIA.

The portrait of H. I. M. Queen Victoria, which we present in this issue, is published with the special permission of Her Most Gracious Majesty granted to the representative in Chicago of the Royal School of Art Needlework, of which organization the Queen is patron, and her daughter Helena, the Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein, the president.

H. I. M. QUEEN VICTORIA, FROM THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPH BY SPECIAL PERMISSION.

The interest and sympathy of the royal family in woman's work is fully shown in the British exhibits in the Woman's building at the World's Fair, where there are to be seen many specimens of the industry and handicraft of the Queen and her daughters. Most of the pieces are of a useful order, proving that their spare moments are ofttimes spent in making garments suitable for gifts to the cottagers in the neighborhood of their residences.

A case on the ground floor of the Woman's building is filled with various articles for children's wear of delicately fine, beautifully wrought and neat needlework, made by Her Majesty. So illustrious and honored an example should have the effect of making many a young mother desirous of emulating the Queen in this most womanly work. In the east gallery there is a frame containing several water-color and pencil sketches, taken by Her Majesty from the windows of her private rooms, of scenes around Balmoral Castle, which are especially interesting. They are replete with artistic talent of a high degree, as is also the study of an Hindoo which shows vigorous handling and well blended tones. It is extremely gratifying to observe how, in many ways, Queen Victoria has shown her deep interest in the World's Fair, and more especially with woman's work. Every hour of her time has some important occupation, and that in the midst of so much engrossing business of state, Her Majesty should have been able to spend some thought on and do some work for exhibit in Chicago, is a matter of congratulation to all concerned. When the greatest lady and worthiest woman in the world upholds the Columbian Exposition with her special interest and commendation no fear can exist of the good results of this grand educational scheme throughout all lands.

H. R. H. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

The prevalent idea among the uninitiated is that the life of a princess consists of one continued round of varied pleasure, and that every care is taken to exclude from her knowledge the troubles and privations which encompass those less fortunately born. Nothing is farther from the truth in respect to the royal English princesses. Their hearty patronage of the many schemes for the good of the people, that are promoted by the rich and charitable, are immensely benefited by their influence and example, while their constant presence amid the homes of the poorer classes, helping and strengthening them, with kind and judicious counsel, to bear their heavy burdens of grief or want, show their great desire to do all possible to assist their fellow creatures and stimulate them with the necessary impetus to further endeavor.

No better example of what the life of a princess ought to be, can be given than that of the Princess Christian, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria. Like the late Princess Alice of Hesse, whose memory is so venerated by all, the Princess Helena has not been so well endowed with worldly goods as others of her brothers and sisters; she has had in a measure to use strict economy in her household, and has proved the efficiency of a thorough knowledge of the womanly accomplishment of needlework, in being able to cut out and make her children's clothes and otherwise save expenses that a straightened income rendered essential. Her time and talents have also been cordially given to many public corporations for the amelioration of mankind generally. The Princess Christian is president of "The National Health Society;" "The Royal British Nurse's Association," which has lately been passed by parliament as a registered profession; "The Royal School of Art Needlework" and also president of "The Ladies Committee in connection with

H. R. H. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN, BY SPECIAL PERMISSION.

work of the Royal British Commission at the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition."

The Marchioness of Salisbury; the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Countess of Aberdeen, the Duchess of Abercorn, the Lady Henry Grosvenor, Lady Amherst of Hackney, Lady Alfred Churchill, Lady Agnes Buren, Lady Jeune, Lady Huntsford, Lady Galton, Lady Roberts, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, Mrs. Tassell, Mrs. Roberts Austen, and Miss Webster are the leaders associated with the Princess in this undertaking. The extremely interesting and comprehensive exhibit of woman's work in the English section attests to the zealous care and attention that these ladies must have given to the subject.

One of the most beautiful and artistic is the exhibit of the Royal School of Art Needlework. This is wholly designed and worked by ladies, most of them of noble birth but impoverished fortune, who take this means of adding to their income. All of them have necessarily much artistic taste, as they are not allowed by the school to trace their designs on the cloth or silk they embroider, but must be able to carry out, in its entirety, the idea suggested by the design given to them. Several of the mansions of the nobility in Europe have been decorated by the Royal School. A beautiful specimen of the work is in the drawing-rooms of Eaton Hall belonging to the Duke of Westminster, the walls of which are covered with panels of white silk embroidered with flowers in their natural colors, entwined with scrolls of gold thread, and enclosed in frames mounted with gold. The appropriateness of the conception and the perfection of the detail, has made this art work famed all over the world, and no doubt many of our readers will remember having seen it when sight-seeing in England. The most elaborate and beautiful pieces of Art Work in the Woman's building is a tapestry, worked in silk, of the Goddess Pomona. This is so well suited to adorn one of the magnificent residences in Chicago that it should not be allowed to be taken from the city, but be added to its multitudinous attractions. In the various cases will be found many pieces of work by the royal princesses. A coarse knitted wool man's jersey and a table-centre of fine white linen, embroidered with silk, is part of the contribution of the Princess Christian. The Princess of Wales and her daughters have sent samples of wood carving and brass work as well as needlework. The Princess May and her mother, the well-beloved Duchess of Teck, exhibit in a case some crochet wool work of a useful character a man's waistcoat, cot-covers and baby's cape. The examples of smocking to be seen in the exhibit of the Princess of Wales' Technical School at Sandringham are most exquisite and beautifully finished. The proficiency of the royal family in art is well known. That the Queen and her daughters have permitted some of their paintings to be exhibited at the World's Fair is a graceful act, greatly appreciated by the American people. The Princess Louise, in the charming study of "A Girl's Head," in water-colors has admirably rendered the pose of the sweet features of her subject, the coloring being soft and charmingly finished. The "View in Sicily," in oil, painted by the Princess Beatrice, is a well-chosen scene combining a sea and land effect; the warm tints of the sunny south and the perspective being especially well portrayed. Princess Christian shows the versatility of her genius in a study in oil of a view on the Rhine, which depicts the ruined castle high above the river, with the village nestling below under its shadow, the whole lightened by the reflected rays of the moon hidden among clouds, making with the distant hills a most picturesque scene very typical of the mystical stream, every inch of which has some romantic or dark legend attached to it. All these pictures are hung with the sketches of Queen Victoria in the East Gallery in the Woman's building, and are daily admired by thousands.

"MUSIC," PIECE OF STATUARY BY MARTINY, OVER NORTH ENTRANCE TO FINE ARTS BUILDING.

THE ILLINOIS WOMAN'S TRAINING SCHOOL.

In a commodious and comfortable building just opposite the Children's building is an exhibit shown by the Illinois Woman's Training School for Nurses. This building is furnished in an exceedingly tasty and charming manner. The enterprise has an appropriation from the Illinois Woman's Board and all the resident physicians of Illinois and Training Schools were invited to co-operate with this board.

The building is fitted up with the latest improved medical conveniences. In fact a hospital fully equipped with all modern devices is shown. The linen-closets are replete, a model kitchen, an operating room, a woman's and children's ward, office and private ward are all complete. Dr. Mary A. Miner is director of the exhibit, and is a resident physician of the regular school. Different physicians have been in attendence each month, who come from all parts of the state. A head nurse and [illegible] assistants are also in attendance.

This hospital is one of the most important adjuncts of the Fair and commands the attention of visitors, as it is wholly under the supervision, direction and care of women.

WOMAN'S ENGRAVING.

In the center corridor of Woman's building is an elaborate and unusual display of work done in metal. A large easel holds a rack containing ninety-three medals, designed and engraved by a woman. Near by are [illegible] bronze plaques with figures of prominent men and women by the same lady. The work is by Mrs. Lea Ahlborn, who is royal designer for Sweden and has designed many United States coins.

PHOTOGRAPH OF WOMAN'S SILK CULTURE EXHIBIT, AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

WOMAN'S SILK CULTURE EXHIBIT.

The Woman's Silk Culture Association U. S. Philadelphia was incorporated May 31, 1880, by a number of ladies who were stimulated by feelings of philanthropy to add another industry to the homes of the agriculturists. As a proof that such an industry was sought after and would soon become one of the leading industries in this country in that portion adapted to raising of silk worms, has been evidenced by over 60,000 inquiries coming from all over the United States.

The society has distributed many thousand instruction books and circulars and also about 40,000 mulberry trees. It has purchased 15,000 pounds of cocoons from those cultivating silk, and has sold over 2,000 pounds of reeled or commercial silk.

The society has made sixty silk United States flags; has manufactured 1,500 yards of dress silk and large quantities of silk fringe and ribbon; has sent cabinet exhibitions of the various products of the silk industry to many agricultural societies, and has sent exhibits of its work with their reel and reeler to nearly every Exposition held in the country since the society organized.

The society has an extensive exhibit in the Agricultural building, showing the work of reeling done by American girls, with their patent four-skein reeler, which reels the silk from the cocoons. The exhibit is an interesting one to those unfamiliar with silk culture.

RUTH CLEVELAND'S BED.

The women of Denmark have placed in Mrs. Palmer's private office at the Woman's building an exquisite bed and its appurtenances, which at the expiration of the World's Fair will be given to Miss Ruth Cleveland as a souvenir of the great Exposition. The bedstead is artistic in design and is fashioned to represent a shell. It is of wood and painted a dazzling white, decorated with fanciful relief in gilt; while upon the headboard is a tufted shell of Nile green plush. From the top of the high headboard hangs a drapery of white crepe. The bed is exquisitely dressed with sheets and pillowcases of heavily embroidered linen.

A beautiful bedspread of Nile green silk richly painted with marguerites is over all. Standing at the top of the canopy is a bisque image holding in his hand a red satin parasol, decorated with plaque pictures illustrating childhood in its many phases and periods.

This really artistic bed stands upon a raised platform covered with green cloth adorned with an elaborate rug, embroidered with Denmark's national colors.

CANADIAN ART NEEDLEWORK.

In the Canadian Court of the Manufactures building there is a unique exhibit of art needlework, collected and arranged by Miss Rosina J. Barrett, of Ottawa, Ontario, who was appointed by the government of Canada to make a suitable selection from specimens contributed from all parts of the Dominion. Among the many beautiful pieces, a bed-spread of cream silk, richly embroidered with a design of the national emblem, the maple leaf, is particularly admired. Some exquisite fans of silk gauze and bolting cloth, with mother-of-pearl sticks, are embroidered in different flowers, so naturally wrought, that both blossoms and leaves seem to have blown or drifted upon their fragile background. A fire screen in the same style, of almond blossoms and birds, the same on both sides, has received great commendation.

These and a large portion of other kinds of embroidery are the work of pupils of Miss Barrett in her school at Ottawa, and reflect much credit on both pupils and teacher. The exhibit as a whole can compare most favorably with those of other countries, and deserves a special visit.

Several interesting articles are shown in Woman's building from Cape Colony, South Africa. They are specimens of rude and inartistic work done by native women.

PHOTOGRAPH OF WOMAN'S SILK CULTURE EXHIBIT, SHOWING FOUR-SKEIN REEL AT WORK.

INDIA'S EXHIBIT AT THE FAIR.

In a previous article on the exhibit from India made at the Fair we referred more particularly to the building and the firm making the exhibit. In this article we wish to bring before the visitor the fact that the exhibit made by S. J. Tellery & Co. is one of the finest at the Fair, both as to quantity and quality. The exhibit includes silver ware, metal ware, fabrics, woolen pile carpets, felt rugs, cotton carpets and rugs, wood work, ivory carving, painting on ivory, clay models, enamels on gold and silver, marble, alabaster and stone manufactures, arms, pottery, horn work, fans, shoes, antiquities and curiosities.

The silver ware includes Kashmir, Lucknow, Kutch, Madras, Burmah, Poona and Kattack wares, the finest produced in the world. The metal wares, including brass and copper, are from Jeypore, Benares, Tanjore, Bidar and Lucknow. The Kashmir copper ware to be seen in the exhibit by Tellery & Co. is the finest ever made and includes tea sets, candle sticks, photograph frames, tablets, jugs, bowls, vases, and trays. The showing of brass work is very fine, and includes articles made for almost every use imaginable. No country in the world can compete with the Hindoos in the manufacture of hand-wrought articles in the base metals. Among the many interesting things to be seen are idols and statuettes from Muttra, Tirupati, Madura and Burmah.

In gold and silver work are articles that are worth a small fortune. In the work of enameling the product of Jeypore has no equal in the world. The secret of doing this class of work is confined to a few families, and though poor, they will not part with it for any sum that may be offered. In this class of work can be seen caskets, watch cases, lockets, chains and brooches.

Ivory is carved all over India and Burmah and the exhibit of this class of work is very large and contains some of the finest specimens to be found in that country. The exhibit contains carved elephants, camels, tigers, cows, statuettes, besides hunting, festive and ceremonial scenes, mythological subjects carved in relief and many other little trinkets. The exhibit of ivory fans is very large and valuable. Paintings on ivory are among the numerous things to be seen in this class of work. These include brooches and gentlemen's shirt studs and links, as well as plaques for the inlaying of furniture.

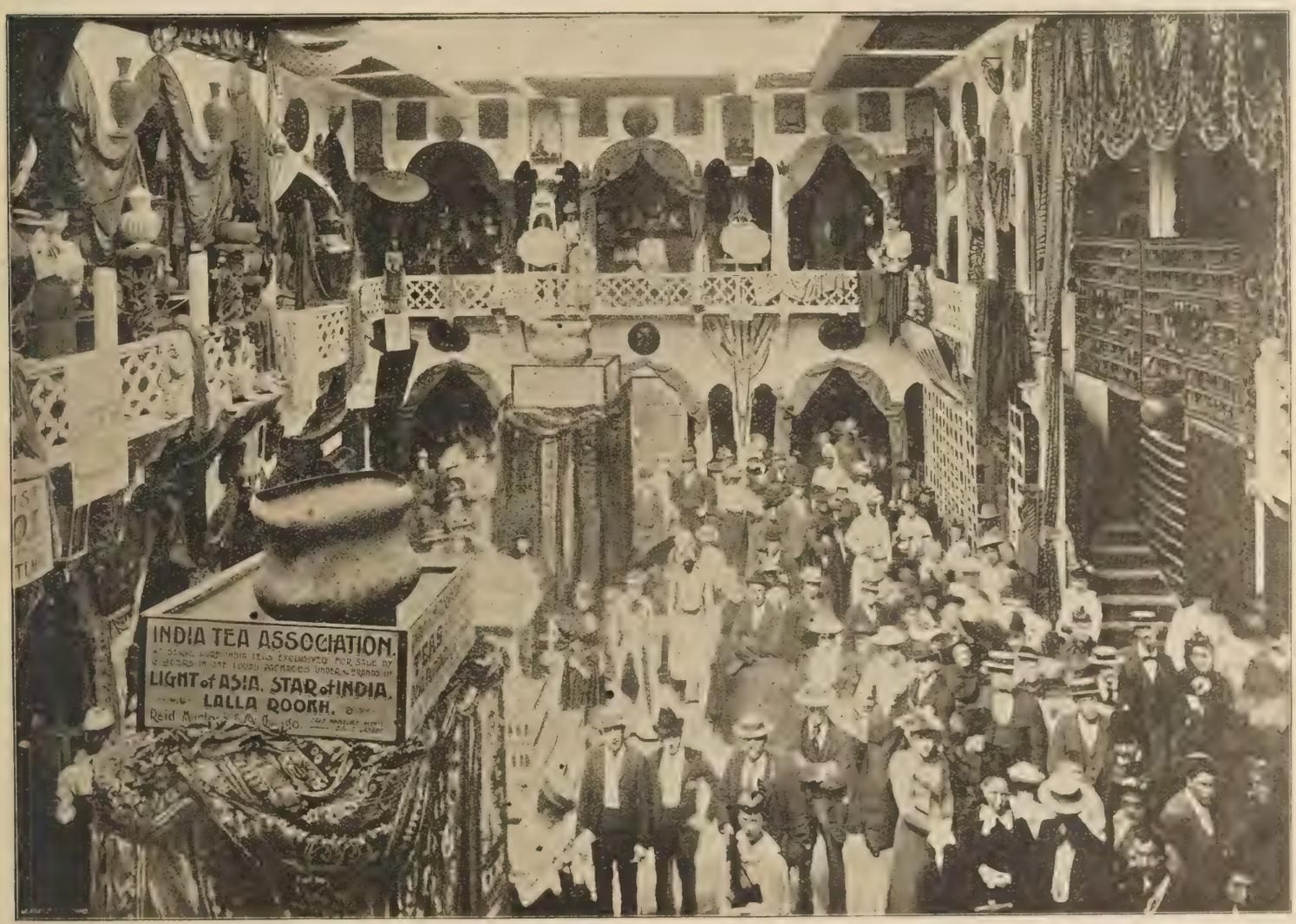
In the marble, alabaster and stone work can be seen specimens of carving that can not be equaled by workmen of any other country in the world. Specimens of work made from the celebrated white, black and colored marbles of Rajputana, including idols, elephants, camels and other animals are to be seen and are exact reproductions of the images used in the temples all over the land. The model of the famous Tajmahal exhibited is a perfect model, and a marvelous piece of art.

The exhibit of arms and weapons of different designs contains swords and spears and bows and arrows of the Rajputs and all the different weapons of the Rohillas, Mahrattas, Gurkhas and Burmese. The celebrated Damascus steel blades can be seen in many varieties. The magnetic ore from which these weapons are made is taken from the Shisha Hills in India. The collection of battle-axes, matchlocks, powder horns, bows and arrows and shields shown in the exhibit is very fine and many of them would make fine ornaments for wall decorations.

In pottery work the artisans of India are the best in the world. The fancy pottery shown is from Multan, Delhi, Bombay, Sindh, Madras, Khurja, Azimghur, and Chunar, the painted pottery is from Bicaneer and Kota and the gilt pottery from Amroha and Lucknow.

As duplicates of everything can be furnished, Mr. Tellery is disposing of large quantities of the work of Indian artisans. Articles made from bison horn are shown in large quantities. These include card cases, trays, inkstands, paper knives and carved animals. The work is of a superior quality and is very much admired by the great throng of visitors which pass through this exhibit daily.

From the day the East India exhibit was opened to visitors up to the present time, there has been no cessation of interest in the wonderful display made by Mr. Tellery. Many homes in Chicago and in other cities in this country will be ornamented with articles purchased from this exhibit.



PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING A PORTION OF S. J. TELLERY & CO.'S EAST INDIA EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET TO W. I. BUCHANAN, CHIEF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Mirth and revelry, wit and wisdom, the scholar, the inventor, and the farmer held sway in the big ivory and gold dining room of the Grand Pacific hotel on Friday night, July 21st, 1893. It was the occasion of the complimentary banquet to Mr. W. I. Buchanan, the World's Fair chief of Agriculture, Live Stock and Forestry, by the gentlemen connected with these departments. It was the playday after months of hard work which have made these departments at the Fair of so much interest and pleasure to the visitors from all lands.

The guests, to the number of two hundred, assembled in the entresol and parlors of the hotel, and when the signal was given, the great dining-room doors swung open, the mandolin orchestra struck up, the guests marched in arm-in-arm, and the banquet was on. As each guest took his place he saw great tables extended before him elaborately and artistically decorated with ferns, sweet-pea blossoms, and festoons of smilax. At each plate, admirably arranged, carries three handles, between two of which is a gold chased plate of the Agricultural building, and on the pedestal is fixed a shield containing the following inscription: "Presented to W. I. Buchanan by the Exhibitors of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Live Stock, World's Columbian Exposition, July 21, 1893."

Henry W. Pearson, British Superintendent of Agriculture, was the chairman and toastmaster. Seated at his right was Chief Buchanan. Assembled in close proximity were the following gentlemen: W. E. Rothery, Liberian Consul and Commissioner; Chas. Keith, president of the South Dakota State Board of Agriculture; Alex. Bruce, New South Wales; A. O. Case, Minneapolis, E. T. Mitcherlich, Russian Judge of Awards; G. Edward Fuller, Chicago; H. Mesnier, France; Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago; S. Suwa, Japan; Frank Woodis, Detroit; Thomas B. Bryan, World's Fair Commissioner-at large; Dato Sri Amer d'Raja, C. M. G., Jahore; Hugo Schrader, secretary to the German Commission; F. B. Lund, Canada; W. H. Vincent, Trinadad Commissionèr; Capt. W. J. Sanderson, Illinois National Guard; J. J. Quelch, British Gniana; A. B. Hurt, secretary to the Department of Agriculture, Live Stock and Forestry; Dr. E. Hassler, Argentine Republic. The three croupiers were Messrs. Charles B. Knox, New York; Count Rostovtzof, Russian Commissioner; and Charles H. Beckett, Chicago.

As the cognac and cigars were served the chairman called the brilliant assembly to order and proposed the first toast "The President of the United States and Rulers of Foreign Nations."

The toast having been duly honored, William E. Rothery was called upon to respond. He said:

When informed that I was expected to respond to this toast on behalf of the president of the United States, I was strongly temped to commit to memory that portion of the church services asking for blessings on the president of the United States and all others in authority, but it occurred to me that perhaps there would be some one in this assembly who would recognize the source of my inspiration and call me down, therefor I omit the prayer.

I should have thanked the chairman if, in addition to the limited scope he has confined my remarks, he should have added Chief Buchanan. This would have given me an opportunity to start a presidential boom for my friend, and probably history would have repeated itself, but as this pleasure was denied me, I have to thank you for the hearty and spontaneous manner in which you have drunk this toast.

The guest of the occasion, Mr. W. I. Buchanan, was next proposed by the chairman and responded to by Messrs. Mitcherlich, Cyrus H. McCormick, Hugo Schrader, Chas. Keith, A. O. Case, W. H. Vincent, Senator McNaughton, Prof. King and Dr. E. Hassler.

Each of these gentlemen spoke very kindly of the guest of the evening and the great executive ability he had shown in his work in the department of Agriculture. The Russian representative took the opportunity to thank the American people for their kindness in sending shiploads of provisions to the starving Russians the past year. Others spoke in the same vein and were appreciative of the kindness shown them by Mr. Buchanan at all times in assisting them in the work of installation.

At a given signal the mound of flowers at the head of the center table was cast aside, and the beautiful loving cup displayed amidst enthusiastic cheers. Mr. G. Edward Fuller, who had acted as secretary to the banquet committee, giving a wealth of color rarely seen, were great cut-glass vases filled with carnations, Japanese lillies, lillies of the valley, tuberoses, gladiolas, and la France, American beauty and Mermet duchess roses. In the center, at the head of the tables, was a large mound of smilax and ferns, studded with sweet peas and la France roses, concealing a magnificent loving cup, which was afterwards presented to Chief Buchanan.

W. I. BUCHANAN, CHIEF DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND LIVE STOCK, AND THE SILVER CUP PRESENTED TO HIM BY THE EXHIBITERS IN THOSE DEPARTMENTS.

An elaborate and picturesque menu card was handed to each guest, which will form a pleasing souvenir of the banquet. The committee of arrangements were indebted to Mr. W. J. Beauley for this unique design.

The loving cup was manufactured by Messrs. Peacock & Co., and subscribed for by gentlemen connected with the department over which Mr. Buchanan so ably presides, It rests on a foundation of petrified wood (presented by the state of South Dakota) and is mounted on an ebony and plush pedestal, the whole standing about twenty inches high, and forming a splendid specimen of the silversmith's art. The cup is solid silver, lined with gold, and and to whom a good deal of the credit is due for the efficient arrangements, presented the loving cup to Mr. Buchanan. He said:

It is my pleasing duty to present to you, in behalf of your friends here tonight, and others, this token of their regard and esteem. May your thirst always be equal to the cup, and the cup ever level to your thirst. Within the circle of its silver rim may you find good cheer and good health for yourself and yours; the nectar of success; the elixir of your proudest ambition; and in old age, defiant of dull years, may it bring unto your cheek again the mantling pulse of youth.

In accepting the gift Mr. Buchanan spoke as follows:

Gentlemen—On this occasion I assure you I am utterly unable to find words that will, in any measure, express my appreciation of, and my thanks for, this testimonial of your kindness and esteem. Acknowledging fully the high compliment paid me, I am sure the sentiment that prompted you to arrange for this evening's splendid entertainment was equally the desire, on your part, to celebrate the practical completion of your exhibits, and for that reason I am doubly delighted to have the honor of being with you and joining in your gratification over a completed work, the magnitude of which has probably not impressed us as much as it has the visitor.

I am glad of this opportunity to say that no matter

in what degree writers differ as to many things connected with the origin, development and completion of this Exposition, on one point there is no difference of opinion—that its most remarkable and brilliant success is the great magnificence and marvelous variety of its exhibits, and that great work so faithfully and satisfactorily done is to be credited solely to you, gentlemen, and the exhibiters in other buildings.

The measure of thanks and credit due you by the Exposition for the great work you have done in my departments is more than I can express. Yesterday, while traveling, my thoughts went back to the beginning of this great work, and step by step from that time to this, and as it unfolded I could hardly believe it was not a dream. In this very room three years ago, the National Commission held its first meeting. Here the site was decided upon after my good friend, Judge Bryan, from a point near where he now sits, had presented, with all the enthusiasm of a second Columbus, the fact that Chicago had raised ten million dollars, as required by the act. I remember the applause that greeted the statement and I wonder what the historians' work would have been had the directors, at that time, been required to furnish bonds that eleven millions more would be forthcoming, if needed. Needed it was, and to the credit of Chicago and our country it was furnished.

I remember the organization out of chaos of the working force of the Exposition, the staking out on the ground of the great buildings, their corners marked by flags—to reach some of which I have no hesitancy in saying to those of you that were not here that an insurance company would have been justified in cancelling the policy on one's life, unless he took with him life preservers and portable hoisting apparatus to use in quicksand. I remember the Aladdin-like growth of the great cavernous, empty buildings; the organization of the departments, and, in my own case, the nights of misgiving and doubt as to the final success of plans, that seemed to me at times impossibilities, whose culmination would be a certain failure.

The creation of a Forestry department out of nothing was only made possible by your hearty support, and the pronounced success it is should be credited to you. The acknowledged beauty of the interior of Agricultural building has been made possible by your labor, earnestness, generosity in money, and by subordinating the plans of each to the good of the whole building, and when I think of the difficulties that have attended your work during all this time, I am amazed that you have shown so much patience and kindness towards me.

When I remember roofs crushed in by ice, snow banks where exhibits were ready to be put in, torrents of rain making miniature lakes over the floors, wind storms wrestling hundreds of panes of glass from the roofs, insufferable heat beating through the great glass skylights, glaring sunlight pouring on exhibits made for twilight effects, no electric light, no power—and a thousand small, irritating things that seemed piling up without end, I wonder that friendship could be created and cemented as they have among all of us.

I cannot speak as I should like of the unfailing kindness, encouragement and help extended to me by every one here present during all this time—sufficient to say that it will remain the brightest spot in my memory of the Exposition.

If the friendships and acquaintances made among us shall broaden our knowledge of the interests and countries represented here, as I know they will, we shall have been repaid for all our labor. When we realize that the exhibiters in the departments represented here come from almost every civilized portion of the globe and that by cultivation of good-fellowship among ourselves, we could, travel the world over, and in almost every country abroad and in each state in this country find an acquaintance and friend who knew us and would be glad to serve us.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me again thank you for the honor you do me, and, through me, the departments I represent, and assure you that this testimonial of your good-will will be cherished by me above all mementos of the Exposition, and if I have merited a small part of your esteem and confidence by reason of anything I have been able to do, I am more than satisfied.

Dato Sri Amar d'Raja in proposing the toast of the World's Columbian Exposition, said:

Europe, America, and Africa have spoken here. It now remains for Asia to address you. You are, gentlemen, a proud people, but this does not prevent me being proud of my people. As to the Exposition, my expression is limited, but if you will permit me to use a colloquialism, I would say, "It takes the cake." We know more of you then you do of us. Our knowledge of the outside world we gained first from the Portugese, next the Dutch, and then the British. You have here a great Exposition, a mighty city, and a proud, powerful, and free people. Are you going to tear down these magnificent buildings in little more than three months?

Thomas B. Bryan, in replying to the toast on behalf of the Exposition, spoke eloquently of continuing the Exposition after this year. He said such a movement would bring financial prosperity and glory to the nation. He thanked the assembly for the enthusiastic manner they had responded to the toast, and eulogized Mr. Buchanan, whose efficient and gentlemanly discharge of his duties had brought him such laurels, and complimented the chairman and exhibiters on the admirable and pleasant gathering assembled there that night.

The committee of arrangements included Henry W. Pearson, Great Britain, chairman; G. Edward Fuller, Chicago, secretary; Chas. B. Knox, New York, treasurer; Chas. H. Beckett, Chicago, assistant treasurer; Count J. Rostovtzof, Russia; Chas. Keith, South Dakota; Herr Carl Haller, Germany; John Boyd, Illinois; M. Leon Vassilliere, France; Frank Woodis, Detroit; A. O. Case, Minneapolis; Capt. W. J. Sanderson, Illinois National Guard; and W. J. Beauley, Chicago.

WEST POINT CADETS AT THE FAIR.

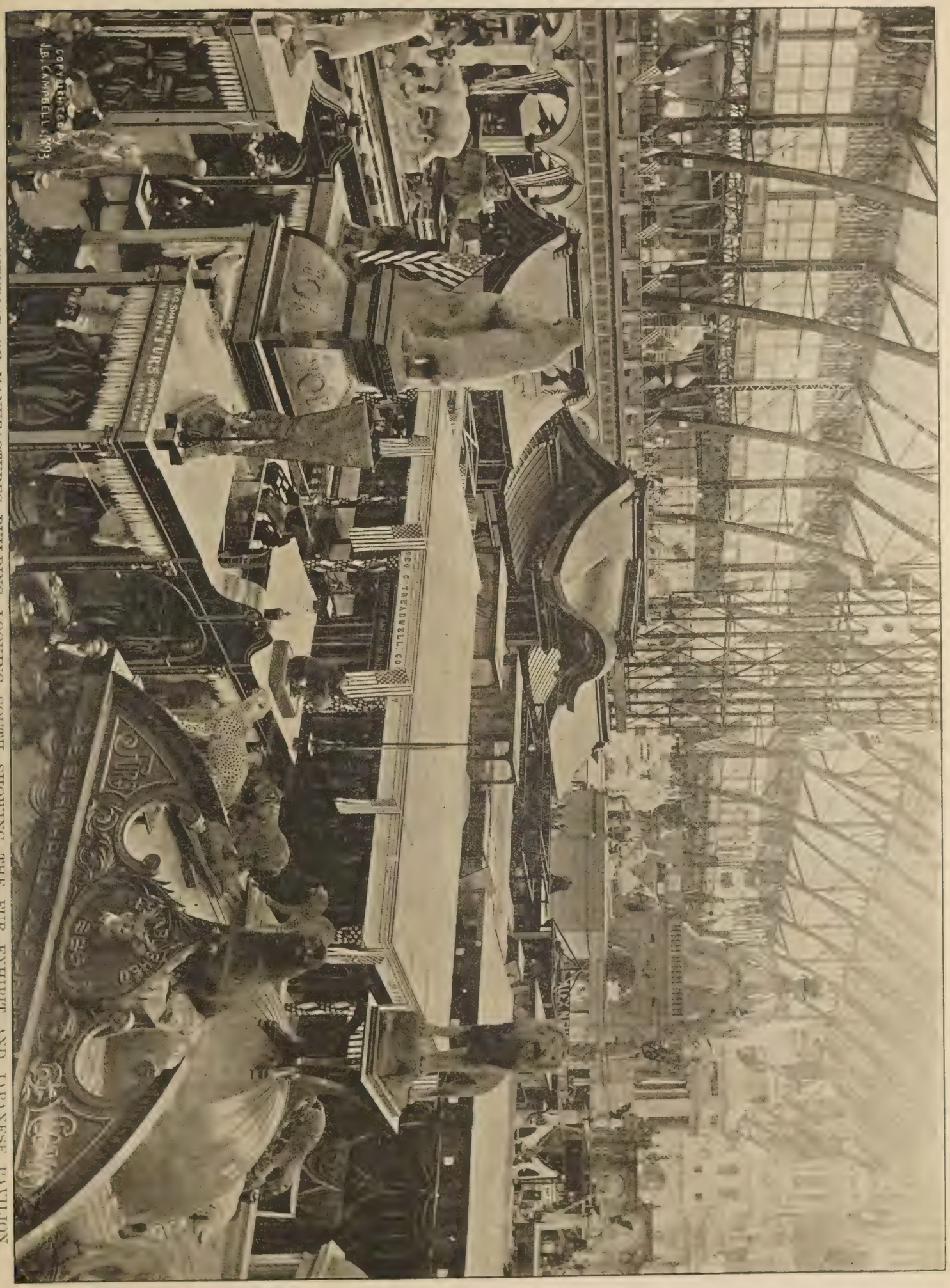
One of the leading attractions at the Fair the past month has been the U. S. Military Cadets from the naval school at West Point. They came August 18, remaining ten days. There were four companies containing about three hundred men in all, and were camped on the plaza in front of the Government building. While here they were under strict military discipline, but outside of dress parades, troop parade and guard mounts they spent their time in sightseeing and social pleasures.

The cadets were accompanied by the U. S. Military band of forty pieces which furnished some very fine music while here. The military tactics shown by the boys were very much admired by the visitors whenever they were on parade. They were given a round of receptions and banquets during their entire stay at the Fair. As each state represented at the Exposition was also represented among the cadets, an interstate lawn party was given them on one occasion, at which time all the states acted as hostesses, and made the occasion a notable one.

1. Henry W. Pearson, Great Britain, chairman. 2. G. Edward Fuller, Chicago, secretary. 3. Chas. B. Knox, New York, treasurer. 4. A. B. Hurt, Secretary Department Agriculture. 5. Chas. B. Beckett, Chicago, ass't treasurer. 6. Charles Keith, South Dakota. 7. Count J. Rostovtzof, Russia. 8. Capt. W. J. Sanderson, Illinois National Guard. 9. Frank Woodis, Detroit. 10. W. J. Beauley, Chicago. 11. A. O. Case, Minneapolis. 12. M. Leon Vassilliere, France 13. John Boyd, Illinois.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BANQUET GIVEN W. I. BUCHANAN, CHIEF DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND LIVE STOCK, JULY 21, 1893.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CENTRAL AVENUE OF THE INTERIOR OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, LOOKING EAST FROM THE PARAGUAY EXHIBIT.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE INTERIOR OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING, LOOKING SOUTH, SHOWING THE FUR EXHIBIT AND JAPANESE PAVILION.

1. K. Buenz, Germany President. 2. Brother Maurelian, U. S. 3. Gen. T. T. Eaton, U. S., 2d V. Pres. 4. Dr. S. H. Peabody, U. S., Chief Department L. 5. Prof. J. H. Gore, U. S., Asst. Sec. 6. Hulda Lundin, Sweden. 7. Prosper Lanat, Switzerland. 8. Mrs. Harriet Higgins, Curacoa. 9. J. H. Shinn, U. S. 10. Prof. J. C. Heard, Russia. 11. Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry, U. S. 12. Prof. W. R. Hoag, U. S. 13. Mrs. V. Thompson, U. S. 14. Prof. A. Westphal, Germany. 15. Mrs. B. Gray, U. S. 16. Lieut. Ogloblinsky, Russia. 17. Miss K. Fredriksen, Sweden. 18. Mrs. M. J. Senano, U. S. 19. Mrs. A. G. Spencer, U. S. 20. Miss I. J. Brooks, U. S. 21. Max Schiedmayer, Germany. 22. C. T. Stuart, U. S. 23. Geo. Seamont, Russia. 24. Prof. W. R. Smith, U. S. 25. Prof. Vogel, Germany. 26. B. Pensky, Germany. 27. H. Burger, switzerland. 28. E. P. Kovalevsky, Russia. 29. J. M. Hazen, U. S. 30. Mrs. Bartlett, U. S. 31. W. F. Terry, New South Wales. 32. ———— 33. Prof. L. L. Dimcha, Russia. 34. Miss. A. Chapin, U. S. 35. Miss E. Sabin, U. S. 36. A. M. Edwards, U. S. 37. J. H. McGibbons, U. S.

MEMBERS OF THE AWARDS COMMITTEE IN DEPARTMENT LIBERAL ARTS, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

THE J. H. FLICKINGER CO.'S EXHIBIT OF CANNED GOODS.

One of the most attractive exhibits in the gallery of the Horticultural Building is that of the J. H. Flickinger Company's canned and bottled fruits. This exhibit is located in the north end of the building and consists of a display of apricots, prunes, cherries and peaches. The jars and cans are arranged in the form of a semi-circle and attract the visitor at once by their handsome appearance.

The exhibit occupies about 800 square feet of space and is very tastily decorated. The goods are all labeled and each variety is arranged by itself, the whole effect being pleasing to the eye, while at the same time it attracts the attention of the visitors to the merits of the class of fruits they are exhibiting. The display occupies one of the most conspicuous positions in the gallery and is daily viewed by the thousands of visitors who pass through, very few failing to make a close inspection of the exhibit, and become familiar with the brand of goods so that they may be able to place their orders with their grocers in the future.

This company is one of the largest in California devoted to canning and drying fresh fruits. It has an orchard near San Jose, covering 500 acres. They have over 50,000 fruit trees, and of these there are 8,000 peach trees, 8,000 apricots, 5,000 pears, 10,000 prunes and 4,000 white cherries and plums. Their canning industry requires the assistance of 350 men, women and children.

C. S. FLICKINGER.

The feature of the exhibit made by this firm is the fact that all of their fruit is grown by themselves, picked and canned on their own farm, thus preventing any possibility of putting up stale or overripe fruit. This is readily seen in the exhibit as made by them at the Exposition, the purity of the goods being very noticeable as seen through the glass jars.

The firm of Flickinger Company consists of Mr. J. H. Flickinger, his two sons, C. S. Flickinger and H. A. Flickinger, and son-in-law, Mr Graham. The exhibit made at the Fair is in charge of Mr. C. S. Flickinger, whose portrait can be seen on this page.

This gentleman is one of the most enterprising horticultural exhibiters at the Fair. Besides the fine showing made in the Horticultural building the company which he represents has an exhibit of dried fruits in the California building. The exhibit also contains many photographs of their great fruit farm in Santa Clara county, showing the canning and drying establishments and the orchards. In the cherry section is one tree called the "Royal Ann King," which produces 1,000 pounds of cherries annually and netted the company $250 in the last three years.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE J. H. FLICKINGER CO.'S CANNED FRUIT EXHIBIT, HORTICULTURAL BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

A PROGRESSIVE PANORAMA.

The strides of progress are gigantic. The present epoch is one of immensity. The seeming impossibilities of a few years ago are now the ever-recurring events of daily life. We travel at the rate of a mile a minute. We talk to each other and recognize voices across a thousand miles of space. We walk the floor of old ocean and railroad in the air. In short, we figuratively "press the button"—a subtle something "does the rest." And in this busy push and get-ahead existence we lose much of the sweetness of life. We devote too little time to retrospect. Comparisons are enjoyable; they are educational. Our illustration suggests these thoughts. It is a pretty, peaceful picture, torn from the pages of the past. It represents the modest beginning of one of the greatest industries of modern times. It is the old blacksmith shop where the first McCormick reaper was built in 1831, and where the manufacture of the machine was carried on for several years. Here Cyrus Hall McCormick, at the age of twenty-one, effected a combination of the cardinal principles of every reaper and grain harvester that has since been built. This shop was situated on the farm of young McCormick's father, at Walnut Grove, Virginia, near "Steele's Tavern," a caravansary which appears to have been a conspicuous land-mark in that locality sixty years ago. As soon as his reaper was completed, the eager "inventor and builder" put it into a field of oats, and "astonished the natives" by the very satisfactory manner in which the six-acre piece was cut. But the enthusiasm of the inventor ever leads him to expect too much of his early experiments, and so, back to the shop went the reaper, to await the improvements suggested by its performance. What the McCormick grain and grass cutting machines are to-day, the world knows, but that same world is not so well informed as to the early days of the McCormick. Our illustration is a reproduction from a photograph of the painting shown in connection with the exhibit of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., at the World's Columbian Exposition.

In this old blacksmith shop near Steeles Tavern Rockbridge County Virginia, in 1831 Cyrus H. McCormick made the First Successful Reaper

PHOTOGRAPH OF PANORAMA OF FARM SCENE, McCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY'S EXHIBIT, AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

EXPOSITION FINANCES.

The financial statement made by Auditor Ackerman early in August shows the condition of the Exposition's finances to be in a fine shape considering everything. The receipts show a marked increase while the expenditures are much less than they were early in the season. The total gate receipts from May 1st to August 1st were $3,164,588. The total expenditures to August 1 were $22,184,423.92. The receipts from concessions were $1,178,546.92, while $1,929,120 has been realized from souvenir coins.

Treasurer Seeberger paid the first installment of 10 per cent of the debenture bonds the middle of August. This was followed by another payment later in the month. Since August 1st the attendance has increased to a marked degree, the average being over 100,000 per day during the month.

The total liabilities August 1st including, obligations on contracts, was $23,867,752.80, while the total assets including the city bonds, the debenture bonds, the capital stock, the receipts from souvenir coins, gate receipts, concessions, interest and all other receipts were $22,677,290.48, leaving liabilities of $1,190,461.32.

The reduction of expenses by discontinuing the departments of Publicity and Promotion and the Installation department and the pruning down of all useless assistants and employes has resulted in a great saving to the Exposition. In order that all the debenture bonds may be redeemed it will be necessary that there be an average attendance of 150,000 a day from now until the close of the Exposition. The receipts from the concessions are all used up in paying the running expenses so that little or no returns from that source are turned into the general fund. Should the souvenir coins all be disposed of before the close of the Fair they will bring in quite a little sum and help reduce the debt.

Taking everything into consideration, the financial outlook for the Exposition company is an exceedingly bright one, and stockholders may receive some of their money back.

EXHIBIT OF WELDED IRON TUBES BY W. FITZNER, LAURAHUTTE, GERMANY

One of the finest exhibits in the Mining building is that of W. Fitzner, of Laurahutte, Germany. The exhibit consists of a display of welded iron tubes. The visitor may not give much attention to the long iron tube which forms the principal feature of this exhibit, but the eye of every engineer and technical man will rest with admiration on this masterpiece of iron work.

Although America may lead in many things, it must be conceded that the old country can produce some of the best welded work in iron. The tube on exhibition is 20 meters long, 600 mm in diameter and 12 mm in thickness, and forms part of a long siphon by means of which the drinking water is conducted under a ship canal in the Hamburg harbor.

This great tube is one of the most conspicuous exhibits in the German section, and crowds of visitors pass by it daily with expressions of wonder as to what it can be used for, many thinking it must be some huge cannon. The solidity of the great mass of iron in its composition is obtained by the welding process, which cannot be obtained by casting. The enterprise of the firm in bringing such a huge piece of iron all the way from Germany is to be commended, as it certainly was a difficult job

There is also a great variety of other articles made from welded iron, including vessels of various sizes for chemical and other works. The boiler flue with Galloway tubes is a type made exclusively by the Laurahutte.

The "Lightbuoy" and the "Sparbuoy" exhibited are used for lighting harbors, in which the single length of the flues are each welded into one piece and have flanges by means of which they are fastened to one another. These buoys have been subjected to a test of 11 atmospheres inside pressure in order to show the pressure of 6 atmospheres of the oil gas, with which they are filled in order to supply a bright and steady light.

The exhibit of fire boxes and ship boilers, all welded iron, as used in ocean and river steamers, shows to what perfection this firm has brought this class of work. A carboy for acid is shown which is able to withstand a pressure of fifty atmospheres. The exhibit also contains welded gas transportation tanks, welded air chambers, galvanizing basins, centrifugal drums, iron for burglar proof safes, flasks for liquid carbonic acid, columns, flag poles, tubular poles and many other articles. In fact the entire space occupied by this firm is filled with every kind of welded iron work. The illustration above is from a photograph of the great welded iron tube, which is over sixty feet in length.

Besides all these things this firm manufactures structural iron of every kind, bridges, beams, reservoirs, as well as all descriptions of rivetted work, and their plant covers over six acres of ground at Laurahutte, Prussia. They have received diplomas and medals at every exposition since 1873, and will no doubt add more honors to their list at the World's Fair.

The exhibit made by Mr. Fitzner has attracted the attention of all countries, and already he has received orders from South American firms for a supply of welded pipes. Parties desiring any information in reference to this exhibit can obtain it from the manager at any time by calling at the exhibit in the German section of the Mining building. Any orders sent to M. A. Fitzner, either to the Mining building or to Laurahutte, Prussia, will receive prompt attention.

EXHIBIT OF WELDED IRON WORK OF W. FITZNER, GERMAN SECTION MINING BUILDING, SHOWING GREAT WELDED IRON TUBE

SOUTH DAKOTA.

NORTH DAKOTA.

MICHIGAN.

IOWA.

MINNESOTA.

OHIO.

NEBRASKA.

WISCONSIN.

INDIANA.

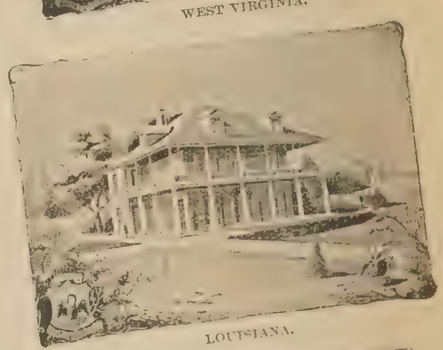
KANSAS.

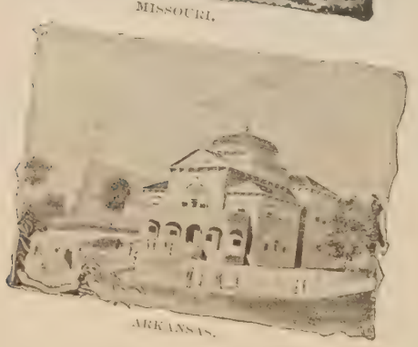
ILLINOIS.

WEST VIRGINIA.

MISSOURI.

KENTUCKY.


LOUISIANA.


ARKANSAS.

OKLAHOMA, NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

TEXAS.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE BUILDINGS ERECTED BY THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATES AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

THE U. S. TREASURY BUILDING IN SOUVENIR COINS.

It will be remembered that the United States Government made a donation to the Exposition of $2,500,000 in souvenir coins, and that before they were received, the Finance Committee declined several handsome offers from speculators for the entire issue.

It would have been manifestly improper for the Directory to dispose of this issue of souvenirs without first giving the people an opportunity of obtaining them, at the established price of one dollar each.

A very large number were sold before they could be minted, but when the Exposition opened, attractive stands were placed in the principal buildings, with more attractive ladies attending them, to make sale of the coins which would be purchased by visitors as the "*only official souvenirs of the Exposition.*"

A model of the Washington monument, was constructad of these beautiful Columbian coins and placed under the clock in the Manufactures building. This attracted so much attention and favorable comment that the Finance Committee resolved to show the people how attractive a large number of these souvenirs would look in the form of the United States Treasury building. In this issue we present readers with a handsome picture of this model, which is built in the rotunda of the Administration building.

The exact size of the model, or fac-simile of the Treasury building, is eighteen feet long, nine feet, six inches wide and forty-two inches high; this stands on a handsome base of panneled walnut four feet high and the whole enclosed with an appropriate iron fence, inside of which are four show cases, from which young ladies supply visitors with as many of the souvenirs as they may desire.

It does not detract from any other exhibit to say that none attracts more attention than this handsome and most valuable silver model ever constructed.

When you consider that there were only five million of these souvenirs made and that there are sixty-five million people in America, one can easily see that there are not enough to go around, and it becomes necessary for every person to secure the number they want, as soon as possible.

The crowds surrounding this beautiful model every day show that the people are greatly interested in it, and many people do not hesitate to pronounce it the most unique exhibit in the entire Exposition.

The Administration building, in which this handsome model is shown, has been pronounced by a great many writers as the greatest achiev ment in artistic architecture, supplemented by the best work of skilled artisans, and the installing of this exhibit in the very center of the building, does not detract from its grandeur or importance.

What could be more appropriate than to show in the Administration building, of the greatest exposition ever projected by man, a model of the Treasury building, from which has come, at some time or other, every dollar of the millions of dollars, that have been used in preparation and beautifying of this great park for exposition purposes?

Do not fail to visit this handsome model when at the Exposition.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE U. S. TREASURY BUILDING REPRODUCED IN SOUVENIR HALF DOLLARS IN ROTUNDA OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

ILLINOIS DAY AT THE FAIR.

Thursday, August 24th, was Illinois Day at the Fair. That the residents of the state appreciated the fact was evidenced by the vast concourse of people that thronged the Exposition grounds from early morning until late at night. The total number of paid admissions for the day were about 241,000. Gov. Altgeld and the Illinois National Guard were present and helped to swell the crowd and lend added attraction to the occasion.

The exercises of the day were in keeping with the great crowd, and consisted of parades by the Midway representatives, the troops in attendance and many other varied entertainments. In the evening the display of fireworks was one of the finest yet given at the Fair, while the colored searchlights and electric fountains, together with the general illumination and musical features, made the occasion very enjoyable for the thousands of people in attendance.

HORSE AND CATTLE EXHIBIT AT THE FAIR.

Never before has there been such a showing of horses and cattle as are now to be seen at the World's Fair. The stables devoted to the use of stock cover several acres of ground south of the Agricultural building. In these stables are to be seen some of the finest bred horses and cattle in the world.

Each day during the past two weeks the great ring in the Stock Pavilion has been filled with these high bred cattle and horses. The exhibit of cattle includes, Durhams, Shorthorns, Jerseys, Aberdeen-Angus and many other varieties of cows and bulls from both Europe and America. One shorthorn bull exhibited weighs 3,000 pounds and is but seven years old. Others range from 2,000 to 2,800 pounds.

Among the horses can be seen the celebrated Percherons, Normans, Clydesdales, Russian thoroughbreds, Shetland ponies and various other high bred classes. The awarding of diplomas has continued for some time, and the exhibit has been one of the attractive features of the Fair.

FEATURES OF INTEREST IN MACHINERY HALL.

The attractions in Machinery Hall grow more interesting every day, and that building is now one of the most intsructive at the Fair. It is here the visitor can see how hundreds of things he has seen and read of are manufactured. The whir of machinery in the great building is incessant, and in any part one can see machines at work turning out articles of all kinds. In one place can be seen looms turning out carpets, rugs, cotton goods, silks, etc.

Every mechanical device known to man can be seen here and its workings described. A trip through this building is like taking a journey through wonderland. No visitor at the Fair should fail to spend at least one day in this building, as it is very instructive.

ILLINOIS FRUIT EXHIBIT IN HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

There are two exhibits of Illinois fruit on the grounds at Jackson Park, one in the Illinois building under direction of the Board of Agriculture, the other in Horticultural building by the State Board of Horticulture. The latter is the one to which the present attention of the reader is called.

The exhibit is under the immediate supervision of Mr. H. Augustine, of Normal, Mr. Arthur Bryant, of Princeton, and H. M. Dunlop, of Savoy, all well known horticulturists of the state, the former the president and the latter the secretary of the State Horticultural Society.

Last year the crop of fruit in Illinois was small, comparatively, and it was thought that the rest given the trees would enable them to produce a very abundant yield in '93, but unfavorable weather at blooming prevented fertilization and the result is an almost total failure, although in some favored locations a small crop is on the trees.

The State Horticultural Society had, however, secured and placed in cold storage, about one hundred barrels of winter apples, so there might not be an exhibition of bare tables early in the season, before this year's fruit had sufficiently matured, and to that action is largely due the excellent exhibit of apples, by far the best in the building up to this time. As soon as the earlier varieties matured in the southern portion of the state samples were secured and have gradually replaced the plates of last year's fruits.

The tables assigned to Illinois are the most attractive of any in the building, as well as extensive, with perhaps the exception of California. Only a small portion of the exhibit is in glass, as is the case with some others whose distance from home necessitates this method of preservation, which at the same time greatly magnifies the fruit and robs it of its beautiful, natural color.

The legislature appropriated $20,000 to promote the display, and the managers have purchasing agents travelling in the fruit sections to keep the tables supplied with fresh and seasonable fruits. Illinois with its varied soil, its several degrees of latitude and its proximity to the largest and best fruit market in the world, possesses unusual advantages for the fruit-grower. Chicago is the great fruit distributing point for the northwest and must, from its geographical location, continue to remain so. From the first of April when strawberries begin to ripen at Cairo, there is a succession of fruits until the last frost-bitten persimmon is devoured by the fat 'possum in the Mississippi bottoms.

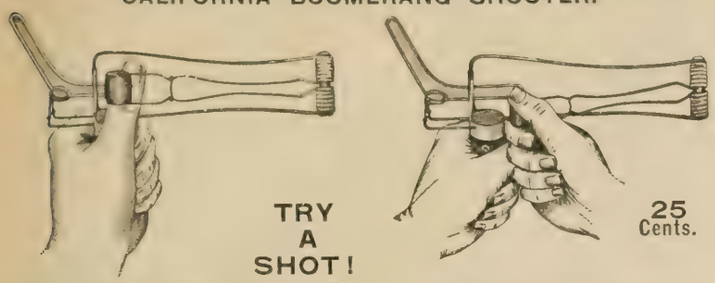
Although the appropriation for this exhibit was not available until May 1, and the failure of the fruit crop made the outlook discouraging, yet on that day there were 800 plates of apples displayed on the Illinois tables. Since then the variety of fruits has constantly increased and the display has developed daily until today it includes almost, if not all the fruits grown in the state which mature at this season. There have been shown since May 1st the following in their season: Strawberries, 25 varieties; currants, 11; cherries, 5; raspberries, 21; gooseberries, 11; dewberry, 1: blackberries, 10; plums, 10; peaches, 31; apples, 50; pears, 25; grapes, 9.

The number of varieties will be greatly increased as the season advances; in fact, it will soon become a question of room. A cold storage room has been built and part of the fruit is shown under glass in this room, while the surplus is sent to an outside storage company, whence it is withdrawn as occasion requires. Taken all in all, the people of Illinois have every reason to be proud of their horticultural exhibit when compared with that made from other states, considering the almost total failure of the present season's crop.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ILLINOIS FRUIT EXHIBIT, HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, WORLD'S FAIR.

BOOMERANG! BOOMERANG! BOOMERANG!

CALIFORNIA BOOMERANG SHOOTER.



A New and Novel Toy that will delight and gladden every boy and girl that secures one. No danger in handling. A five-year-old can operate it. The results accomplished are marvelous, and hardly seem possible. No string, wire, or other attachment, yet you can shoot either in a straight line, or around a corner, and the Boomerang, after traveling thirty feet, returns to your hand. Numerous different flights can be developed through practice—in fact the inventor himself meets with a surprise daily as some new freak presents itself. Scientific men and women are puzzled over this simple appearing invention, and are unable to solve the many unexplainable things connected with it on scientific principles; they all wind up by saying its a freak. ☞ Boys and girls send at once for the **Greatest Novelty at the World's Fair**, and have endless fun. Neatly packed and mailed for **25 Cents**, with directions. Dealers send for samples. ☞ Any live man or boy can make from $10 to $20 per day at his County Fair. **Send 25c for sample and special rates.**

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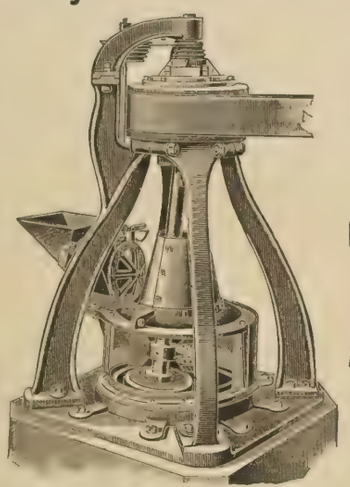
The Only Perfect Pulverizer

OF QUARTZ, GOLD OR SILVER ORES, PLUMBAGO, PORTLAND CEMENT,



OF PHOSPHATE ROCK, FOUNDRY FACINGS, And All Other Refractory Substances.

Will work either wet or dry, and deliver a finished product. Capacity, 3 to 4 tons per hour on Phosphate Rock, 1½ to 2 tons per hour on Portland Cement, Quartz or Ores, depending on hardness of material to be pulverized and fineness of product. Grinds from 30 to 250 Mesh with equal facility.

NO JOURNALS IN GRINDING CHAMBER. BALL RIGID ON SHAFT HAVING DIRECT POSITIVE ACTION ON MATERIAL. MINIMUM POWER PRODUCES MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF PRODUCT. IT IS ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT, BOTH AS TO CONSTRUCTION AND CAPACITY. FIRST COST, WEAR, AND OPERATING EXPENSE MUCH LESS THAN STAMP MILLS. LARGE NUMBER OF MILLS IN USE ON DIFFERENT MATERIALS WITH POSITIVE SUCCESS IN EVERY INSTANCE.

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NOURISHING PURE DELICIOUS ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE

IMPERIAL GRANUM

UNRIVALLED FOOD FOR INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

IT IS OFTEN **THE ONLY FOOD** THE STOMACH WILL TOLERATE WHEN LIFE SEEMS DEPENDING ON ITS RETENTION THE **SAFEST FOOD** FOR NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS AND CHILDREN

A MOST WHOLESOME ARTICLE OF DIET FOR DYSPEPTIC, DELICATE, INFIRM AND AGED PERSONS.

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. . IS THE . .

Ferris Wheel

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Aluminum Medals, each.....25c

And we also keep a full line of World's Fair Souvenirs, Views, Medals, Books and Photographs at the lowest prices. If you come to the Fair call at our Retail Store at 60th Street and I. C. R. R. Viaduct, in Wolf's Cafe, and we will save you one-third to one-half your money on all souvenirs. Mail orders address to

LOVEJOY & CO.,
Room 1011, 79 Dearborn St., Chicago.

The trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Kingsford's Oswego Starch.

1842.
1893.

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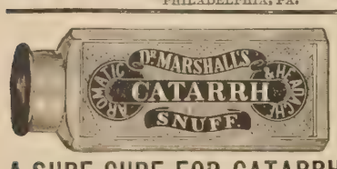

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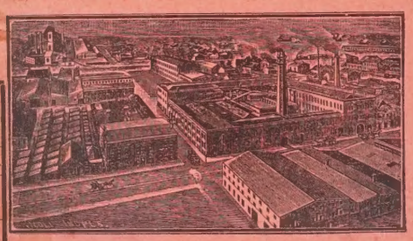

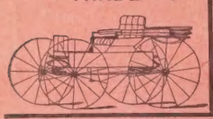

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